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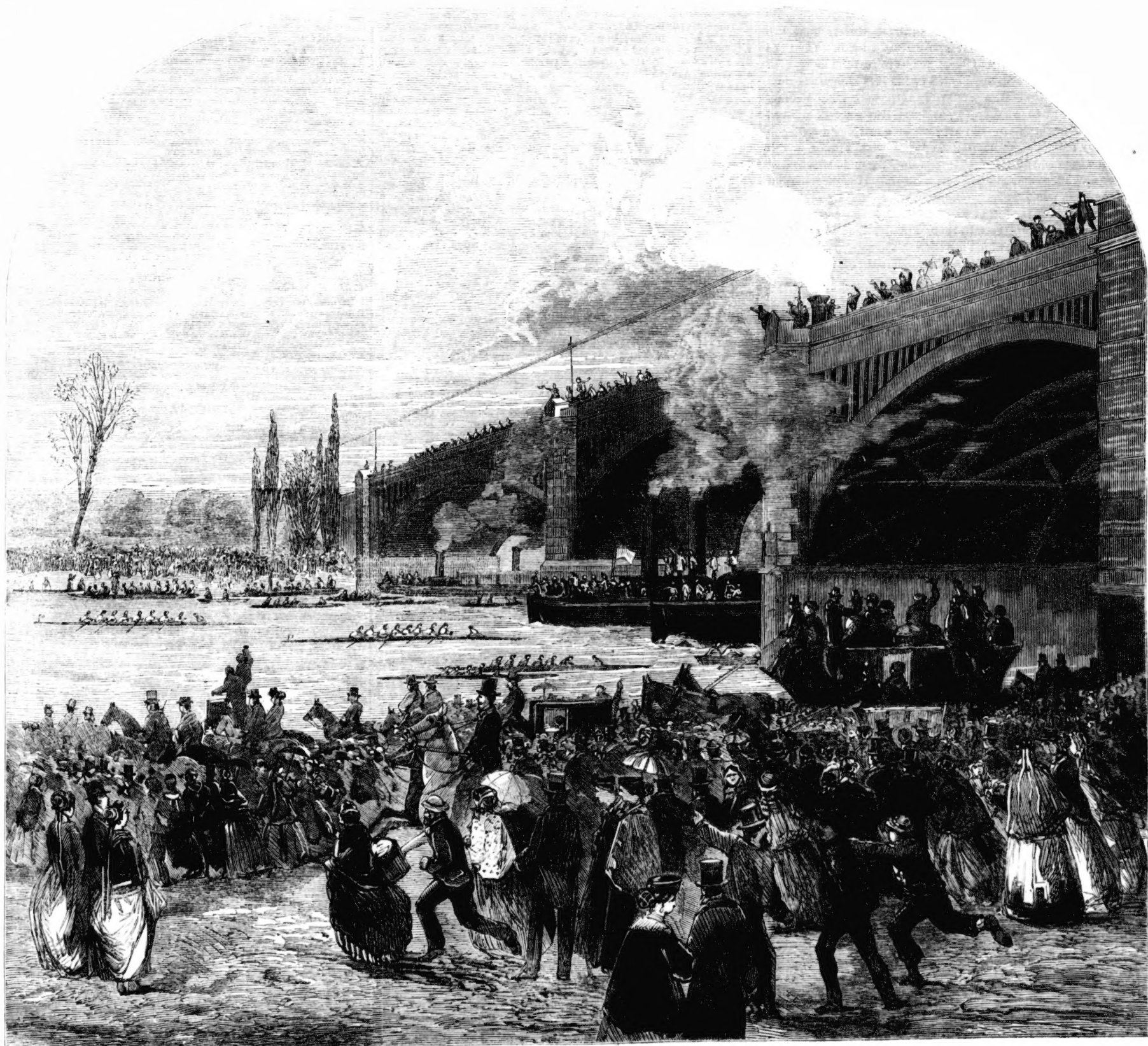
CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT IN AUSTRIA.

THOSE who took the trouble to examine the instructive official catalogues prepared in connection with the London International Exhibition of 1862 must, for the most part, have been astonished to find Austria describing herself as a "limited monarchy." But it is a fact that, since 1860, the power of the Austrian Emperor has been limited, in theory at least, by a Constitution. Not, it is true, a Constitution of the good old historical pattern, of which Poland, Hungary, and England have furnished the most notable examples; but what in modern French parlance is called a *Constitution octroyée*—a Constitution which has not grown with the country and forms no part of its organic life, but which the Sovereign has given of his own accord, and of his own accord can take away. The

Constitution octroyée, though it cannot fail to have the appearance of an accidental, external, removable sort of thing—resembling such a Constitution as that of England much as clothes resemble flesh and blood—is yet very much better than no Constitution at all. If there are no trees in your barren garden and you think trees would improve it, you must transplant them, at the risk of their not thriving, or make up your mind to do without trees altogether—at least, for a generation or so. The remarkable thing about the Austrian Constitution is that it has really taken root in Austria. It has now been at work, more or less regularly, for eight years, during which time it has been modified, but never suspended, much less abrogated. It has received, moreover, important developments; and now that so large a portion of the old

historic Constitution has been restored to Hungary, it may be said that Austria has entered upon the path of Constitutionalism without power to retrace her steps.

The Emperor had always, until the insurrection of 1848, been a Constitutional Sovereign in his character of King of Hungary. But the bearers of the two-headed eagle had never been able to reconcile themselves to the idea that they were not omnipotent in both the two great divisions of their realm; and the political history of Hungary during the last few centuries—that is to say, since the Kaiser became its hereditary King—has been nothing but the history of the Sovereign's attempts to set the ancient Constitution aside and make his own personal power absolute. The Emperor behaved neither better nor worse than Sovereigns, under similar



THE UNIVERSITIES' BOAT-RACE: THE BOATS PASSING BARNES BRIDGE.

circumstances, have behaved in other countries. In time of peace, if the exchequer was pretty full and he had a respectable number of soldiers unemployed, he ruled his Hungarian subjects with a high hand and laughed at their claims to self-government under their boasted Constitution. Then the Hungarians, in their turn, made no scruple of calling upon the Turks to assist them in the maintenance of their lawful rights; and it became a saying in Germany that the Hungarian was only terrible because he had always a Turk at his back.

When, however, the Emperor happened to be playing a losing game in Europe things took quite a different course. He appealed to his Hungarian subjects for aid, much as the Hungarians, in their distress, would appeal to their neighbours the Turks. Then Europe might have said that the Emperor was chiefly formidable because he had all Hungary at his back; and to secure the support of Hungary in difficult moments the Imperial Crown was always ready to renew privileges, to put suspended charters once more into force; to make, in short, concessions of every kind. It is true that, if these concessions were not afterwards taken back, that was only because the Hungarians had skill and courage enough to keep them, in spite of everything. As a general rule, Austria's weakness was felt to be Hungary's opportunity, as Austria's strength was Hungary's misfortune.

In the present day the discomfiture of Austria as a State has been advantageous not only to the Hungarians, but to her German, Bohemian, and Polish subjects as well. Austria, said the Radical politicians of the empire, was like an old coat, which nothing improved so much as a good beating. That was just what she had received at Solferino in 1859; and no sooner was the treaty of peace signed with France than Austria at once set to work seriously to improve her own internal condition. She was driven to adopt this wise, but quite unexpected, step by several considerations. To begin, it was desirable to restore the *morale* of the populations, rudely shaken by the French and Italian victories; and it was possible that the granting of a Constitution would have the effect of raising their spirits. A very little goes a long way with some people, and those who are not thoroughly used to the blessings of Constitutional Government are perhaps somewhat inclined to over-estimate them. Then the Austrian Government had been made to feel the danger of leaving the Hungarian wound still open. It is known that just before the preliminaries of Villafranca were signed something was said to Austria—or, at least, Austria was allowed to hear something—on the subject of a projected rising in Hungary; and, after coming to terms with France, it was evident that one of the first things she had to do was to discover and adopt some means for pacifying Hungary permanently. It was just as well, moreover, to make an effort to content Venetia, the loss of which to the Austrian empire could not be very clearly foreseen in 1859. Finally, there was that terrible money question, which has been at the bottom of so many Constitutions, both in ancient and in modern times. Formerly—in the Middle Ages, for instance—the Monarch in want of funds had nothing to do but summon the representatives of the people, name his sum, tell them how he wished to have it, and then come to some bargain with them on the subject. In return for their money they generally claimed political rights, and often got them. In the present day, however, money questions have not only to be settled between ruler and ruled, but also between the Government of one country and the capitalists of another; and capitalists will not make loans to States which obstinately refuse to bring forward a Budget and subject it to Parliamentary examination and discussion. Even Turkey, even Russia (after Turkey had set her the example) has learned that it is indispensable to publish a Budget. But a Budget which cannot be scrutinised is, after all, of very little value; and it is only in an independent Chamber, composed of the representatives of the nation, that such a scrutiny can be conducted in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. The great capitalists of Europe like to do business with their eyes open; for which reason they are all in favour of Constitutional Government, accompanied by that thorough system of publicity without which the advantages even of Constitutional Government are little better than chimerical. Put your pecuniary and, as much as possible, your political affairs clearly before the world, or the bankers and brokers of London, Paris, Amsterdam, and the other great monetary centres, will have nothing to do with you in the way of loans.

Austria had already entered the Constitutional path when the events of 1866 forced her to move along it rather quickly, and the pace has been wonderfully accelerated lately, as witness the installation of popular and responsible Ministers—responsible to Parliament that is—the passage of the Civil Marriages Bill, the partial freeing of education from clerical control, and the institution of civil equality between the various religious sects in the empire. It was the old story. Beaten abroad, the Emperor found it absolutely necessary to strengthen himself at home. The attempt to conciliate Hungary had been a failure before. It has been successful now that it has been made in earnest. But the great difficulty felt at present is to keep Hungary conciliated without giving offence to those provinces which do not enjoy so large a measure of liberty as the ancient Constitutional kingdom, and this is a difficulty which has yet to be solved.

A RAILWAY BRIDGE in course of construction over the Dnieper, near Smolensk, for the line between Vitebsk and Orel, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at £16,000. The cause of the disaster is not known.

THE UNIVERSITIES' BOAT-RACE.

For the fifteenth time since these great aquatic contests were first instituted, and for the eighth time in succession, Oxford last Saturday again won the blue ribbon of the Thames. The result surprised no one, though it disappointed all, for there can be no doubt that the wish was almost universal that Cambridge this year might retrieve her long-lost honours, and be rewarded for the persistent "pluck" she has shown year after year in the face of such discouraging defeats.

It was intended that the start should be at half-past eleven, but before nine in the morning all the river-banks were crowded. It is difficult to convey a good idea of the extraordinary increase in the public interest and importance of this race. As recently as ten years ago it scarcely drew 10,000 spectators to witness it. Now—that is to say, for this year and last year—500,000 would be nearer the mark. The greatest concourse that ever assembled at a "Derby" did not approach the number that last Saturday went to see the great boat-race. It must always be remembered that the course—that is to say, the extent to which the spectators occupy it—is nearly five miles long, and not a yard of this was left unoccupied. Time was when men used to ride at full speed along the tow-path by the side of the boats from the beginning to the end of the race, but nowadays one could as easily ride in the same fashion along the pavement of Cheapside. To amuse the multitude till the race came off all the old sports of Epsom Downs were reproduced on such a scale of magnitude as even Epsom seldom witnesses. The irrepressible Ethiopian serenaders, of course, were rampant in every variety of coloured costume and every exaggeration of shirt-collar, grinning with the dental abandon which is supposed to be peculiar to the African race. As at Epsom, too, there were "correct cards" and other cards, which those who trusted in the sharpers found far from being correct. It is a popular superstition that thimble-riggering has died out, not from the want of rogues, but lack of fools. Whoever cherishes this notion, or wishes to see how the old institutions of the country can survive any process of enlightenment, need only go along the tow-path of the Thames on a University race-day to be convinced that thimble-riggering is as frequent and, as a consequence, as profitable as ever. Besides all these, there was the usual gathering of tramps and vagrants, which rises on such occasions, as it were, out of the earth; gipsies, acrobats, organ-grinders, German bands, performing monkeys, and precocious children. Babes that could scarcely balance on their feet got a precarious living by standing on their heads in wooden platters, and here and there sallow vagabonds constituted themselves the exponents of the noble art of self-defence, and, in gloves, boxed each other's dirty visages for coppers. The whole scene, in fact, was London without its houses—the same differences of rank and appearance—the same wealth and squalor—the same want and prodigality. Of course, everyone was more or less blue—that is to say, blue either dark or light. The light, however, predominated, especially among the ladies, who wore light blue from the tops of their parasols to the tips of their boots.

At Putney everything had been arranged in the best possible manner to secure a clear berth and course for the crews, the steps taken by the Thames Conservancy Board proving most successful in attaining the desired result. Off the Star and Garter a line of buoys had been moored, to which the steamers, as they arrived from London, were directed to make fast; and off the Duke's Head, some little distance higher up the river, two lighters were anchored, with a small boat made fast to each for the crews to start from—a man in each holding the stern of one of the competing eights. Almost alongside, but on the port hand, lay the Thames Conservancy steamer, and the umpire's boat, on arrival, took up her position on her starboard side. One other steam-boat alone was allowed ahead of the line, and that was the London Pride, the private boat of Mr. T. S. Egan, which flew the Royal standard, and from which an uninterrupted view of the race was obtained. Her passengers included his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, his Royal Highness Prince Arthur, his Royal Highness Prince Christian, the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Henry Lennox, Lord Alfred Paget, together with a goodly number of Mr. Egan's friends. This vessel was moored alongside the umpire's boat and close to the competing craft, the rest of the steamers being astern. Upwards of a dozen large passenger steamers attended, irrespective of tugs and private yachts; but they were admirably controlled, and, for a wonder, conducted themselves in a proper manner, possibly keeping in view the heavy penalties liable to be inflicted for misbehaviour, under the Conservancy Act of 1867.

The crews went down to the boatyards from their headquarters soon after eleven o'clock, and embarked, the Oxford crew from the London Rowing Club boathouse at half-past eleven, and the Cambridge men from the Leander boathouse some eight or ten minutes later. Their names and weights were as follow:—

OXFORD.		st. lb.
1. W. D. Benson, Balliol .. ..	.. ..	10 13
2. A. C. Yarborough, Lincoln .. ..	.. ..	11 8
3. R. S. Ross, of Bladensburg, Exeter .. ..	.. ..	11 7
4. R. G. Marsden, Merton .. ..	.. ..	11 13
5. J. C. Tinné, University .. ..	.. ..	13 9
6. F. Willan, Exeter .. ..	.. ..	12 7
7. E. S. Carter, Worcester .. ..	.. ..	11 8
Stroke, S. D. Darbishire, Balliol .. ..	.. ..	11 3
C. R. W. Tottenham, Christ Church (cox.) .. ..	.. ..	8 7
CAMBRIDGE.		
1. W. H. Anderson, First Trinity .. ..	.. ..	11 2
2. J. P. Nicholls, Third Trinity .. ..	.. ..	11 3
3. J. G. Wood, Emmanuel .. ..	.. ..	12 6
4. W. G. Lowe, Christ's .. ..	.. ..	12 4
5. H. T. Nadin, Pembroke .. ..	.. ..	12 11
6. W. F. MacMichael, Downing .. ..	.. ..	12 14
7. J. Still, Caius .. ..	.. ..	12 1
Stroke, W. J. Pinckney, First Trinity .. ..	.. ..	10 10
T. D. Warner, Trinity Hall (cox.) .. ..	.. ..	8 4

Cambridge, for the first time these many years, won the toss for choice of station, and of course took the Fulham side. They certainly on the present occasion derived no advantage from it, because the boats from which the start was to be made were moored so close in to the Middlesex bank of the river—far too close, indeed—that they had much less tide than their opponents. The Fulham station boat ought properly to have been placed where the Surrey station boat was stationed, and the latter should have occupied the position of the Conservancy steamer, which could easily have brought up in mid-stream. Mr. J. W. Chitty, of Exeter College, Oxford, was, as usual, appointed umpire, and was conveyed by Citizen T, a fast boat, from which he was enabled to view the race throughout. Mr. Edward Searle, the boatbuilder of Lambeth, officiated as starter; and John Phelps, of Fulham, acted as judge at the flag-boat at Mortlake, which was placed as far above the Ship as the starting-place was from Putney Aqueduct.

About a quarter before twelve o'clock, everything being in readiness, the starter gave the word to go, and the University boat-race of 1868 commenced. The oars of the two crews caught the water as nearly as possible at the same instant, but, as there was most "lift" in the Oxford eight, the latter may be said to have been first off. As soon, however, as both boats were well under way, the Cambridge crew, pulling a slightly quicker stroke than Oxford, at once showed in front, leading, as well as could be judged, by a quarter of a length off Simmons's yard, and by rather less than half a length at the London Rowing Club boathouse. The Oxford crew in their turn now began to hold their own, and almost as soon to make up their leeway, so that on passing the Leander Club-boats they had reduced the lead of Cambridge to a third of a length. The two boats continued racing nearly abreast of one another up the Reach towards Craven Cottage, the Oxonians steadily though slowly gaining ground, and on passing the cottage they showed ahead of Cambridge. A spurt from the latter once more appeared to leave the issue doubtful, but as the effort died away the Oxford crew again led, no more to be repassed. Both eights were taking a long shoot across the river for the Surrey side, the Cambridge coxswain steering a good course in the full strength of the flood-tide; but Mr. Tottenham suddenly fetched his boat in towards the towpath, probably mistaking the position of the Soapworks point, which was indistinguishable in the prevailing haze. He soon discovered his error and kept

away, having lost ground by the manoeuvre, but still not enough to jeopardise his crew's chance of success. At the Crab Tree Oxford led by, perhaps, half a length, the Cambridge crew becoming unsteady as they were headed. At the Soapworks Wharf the Oxford crew were a length in front, and they passed under the Surrey arch of Hammersmith Bridge two lengths before their adversaries, who were taken outside the steam-boat pier and through the centre span. Time, 7 min. 40 sec. Above the bridge, which was thronged, the chains themselves being covered with adventurous climbers, a large fleet of row-boats had collected on the Surrey side of the river, and, in making way for the Oxford eight, several of them placed themselves in the track of the Cambridge boat, which was somewhat inconvenient thereby, and compelled to make a slight detour to avoid them. Round the bend of the river, opposite the Doves, Oxford continued to hold a lead of about two lengths, which, on entering the straight reach past the Oil Mills, was a trifle increased, the Cambridge coxswain sheering out to avoid the back wash of the leading boat. Half-way up Chiswick Eyot Mr. Pinckney made a brilliant effort to retrieve the fortunes of the day, in which he was pretty well backed up by his crew, and reduced the lead of Oxford to two lengths, or thereabouts. The spurt was answered by the Oxonians, and then the Cambridge crew, who had been rowing more or less wildly from the time they passed the Crab Tree, fell "all to pieces," their shape and time, especially on the stroke side, being wretched. There is little more to tell, for the Oxford crew maintained, and, indeed, increased their lead, passing under Barnes Bridge about three lengths in front, in 16 min. 50 sec., and reaching the flag-boat off the foot of the Kew meadows in 20 min. 56 sec., from the time of starting, easy winners by upwards of four lengths, having rowed over the upper half of the course thirty-six strokes a minute to forty on the part of Cambridge. The time was taken by a chronograph made by Mr. F. Deat, of Cockspur-street.

THE COLLIERIES' STRIKE IN SOUTH WALES.—The dispute, which has now existed for more than two months, between the masters and men in some parts of the district, respecting the reduction of wages, is no nearer a satisfactory settlement than at the time of its commencement. In Monmouthshire a new phase in connection with the strike has just manifested itself. At several of the collieries the men have been working on the reduction, and it was generally believed they had determined to continue work on the masters' terms; but, owing to the influence of the delegates from the collieries where the men have continued on strike, they have given notice to bring out their tools at the end of the month, unless the old rate of wages be paid. There is no probability of the masters giving way. At Abercrombie the colliers continue their refusal to go in on the reduction, and about sixty summonses for ejectment were to be heard at the district petty sessions last Thursday, the masters requiring the houses. In the Glamorganshire district nearly all the workmen have consented to the drop. In Carmarthenshire some of the large colliery proprietors have given notice of a reduction of 10 per cent in their workmen's wages, and the same has caused great dissatisfaction in the minds of the men, who have declared their intention of turning out at the expiration of the notice if the drop is persisted in.

A NEW ANÆSTHETIC.—Science, like history, seems to revolve in circles. The fertile idea of efficient anæsthesia in surgical operations, which has been so pregnant with blessings to mankind, was thrown out by Sir Humphry Davy in experimenting with protoxide of nitrogen—laughing gas. The American dentist, Wells, actually applied it in practice without encouraging success; his partner, Morton, pursuing the research, was led to the use of sulphuric ether, and became, in fact, the great discoverer of practical anæsthesia and the benefactor of his race. The decision adverse to the use of protoxide of nitrogen gas seems at least to have been hasty. Dr. Thomas W. Evans, of Paris, has this week given a series of demonstrations of its use at the Dental Hospital of London and at the Central London Ophthalmic Hospital to crowded circles of dentists and surgeons, and has produced results hitherto unknown here. Given by his and Colton's method, the period required to produce unconsciousness has been less than 45 seconds; the operations have been harmless; the sensations of the patient agreeable; there has been no struggling or distress. The recovery has been almost instantaneous, and without headache, giddiness, sickness, or prostration, such as so frequently follow chloroform. In fact, in many instances, three minutes after the patient has expressed a willingness to submit to operation he has been standing chatting gaily by the chair, the tooth having been time painlessly extracted, and he having passed through a period of total unconsciousness without any disagreeable sensations. It has yet to be shown, however, how far the unconsciousness can be protracted, as is necessary in using this agent, even by Dr. Evans's method, until we have more of our own experience to guide us. But, taken with all qualifications, the results are very surprising, deeply interesting, and of great promise as supplying that important desideratum—a painless and rapid anæsthetic suited for those who have to pass under the hands of the dentist, and for the quicker operations of surgery, and of which the effects are entirely transient.—*British Medical Journal*.

RIGHTS OF CHURCHWARDENS AND INCUMBENTS.—In the Carlisle Consistory Court, Chancellor Burton has pronounced sentence upon a point of considerable importance which had been raised in the case of "Acce, the Churchwardens of Dacre" now before the court—namely, whether by the law ecclesiastical of the realm the Incumbent of every parish has the sole right to the custody of the keys of the parish church. On the part of the defendant it was averred that the Incumbent had not the sole right, but that he had a right only in common with the churchwardens. The Chancellor described the duties of churchwardens in regard to the church, as set forth in the canons, and asked how they were to preserve their character or perform their duty without a ready and immediate access to the church. No ecclesiastical law made mention of the church keys, while that law did oblige the churchwardens to perform duties which necessitated their free access; and, although strong opinions had been expressed by learned Judges, they had had no decision from a court of ultimate appeal; and it seemed to be left, so far as concerned this part of the argument, to the common understanding which all men must have, whether the assignment of a duty did not imply the full means of performing it. While in the instances of the coffers or chests required to be kept in the church it was carefully provided that they should not be opened, but jointly, no such condition was imposed on the churchwardens on entering or acting within the church. Indeed, their right of entrance seemed more absolute than that of the minister; they were bound to take care of it at all times and in all circumstances. His only duty there lay in the performance of Divine service at the proper times. The churchwardens had duties to perform which were not depending on the will of the minister; and, without entering into any discussion as to what right of access might be in the minister, his Worship held that the churchwardens have a right of access independent of him; whether that be by the custody of one key in themselves, or whether by the providing of one for each party, he would leave to themselves. Notice of appeal against this decision was given by the promoter.

THE NEW BUILDING FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—The Senate of the University of London, at its last meeting, finally decided upon the figures which they believe are most suitable for the ornamentation of the exterior of the new building in course of erection in Burlington gardens for the purposes of the University, and which is at last making fair progress. 1. It has been thought that the four figures over the four piers of the entrance portico should typify the four faculties of the University as represented by Englishmen illustrious in arts, science, law, and medicine; and those of Bentham, Milton, Newton, and Harvey were happily chosen. The Chief Commissioner of Works at first demurred, we believe, to the position assigned to Bentham, but this must have been in ignorance of the intention and meaning of the Senate. Bentham they believe to be the best representative of jurisprudence and the science of legislation as distinguished from law in the common-sense of the term; and a knowledge of his works has always been more or less demanded from candidates seeking the degree in law. The Chief Commissioner further suggested that Snakspeare should appear amongst the distinguished representatives of modern knowledge, and find a place over the portico. It was at once rejoined that Snakspeare could in no sense be regarded as an example of academic culture, and his statue will, therefore, not displace that of Bentham, but be placed in a prominent position within the building itself. 2. Along the roof line of the central portion of the building six standing figures in the classical style will represent men of ancient times eminent in various departments of study included in the University course; and Cicero, Galen, Aristotle, Plato, Archimedes, and Ptolemy have been selected for this group. 3. In the niches of the ground floor of the wings will be placed six portrait statues of distinguished representatives of modern knowledge; those on the west wing being British, on the east wing foreigners. In the former position will be found Locke, Bacon, Adam Smith; in the latter, Cuvier, Leibnitz, and Linnæus. 4. There will, lastly, be on the roof line of the wings six standing figures of representatives of modern knowledge—those on the west British, those on the east foreigners—and these will be supplied by Hume, Hunter, Dalton, Galileo, Laplace, and Goethe. In addition, the statues at the angles of the wings will be grouped with astronomical and chemical accessories sufficient to give the required mass, instead of being double groups, as proposed by Mr. Pennington. Opinions differ as to the probable beauty of the building when erected. Not a few persons regret that the wings are not to be carried up to a level with the central part of the building, and anticipate that it will not be sufficiently imposing for a University. However, whatever may happen outside, it is certain that the doing within its walls will surely still further increase the brilliant reputation which the young University has already made for itself.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The selection of M. Maupas as reporter of the Senate Committee on the Public Meetings Bill is supposed to indicate that the Committee will propose that the bill be referred back for a second deliberation.

The Court of Appeal has confirmed the judgment of the court below against the majority of the newspaper editors and proprietors for publishing illegal reports of the debates of the Legislative Body. The *Temps* and the *Union* only were relieved from further consequences.

ITALY.

The sinister reports respecting the health of the King of Italy and of the Pope are said to have been greatly exaggerated, if not altogether unfounded.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies still has the Grinding Tax Bill under consideration. It has now got through all the clauses, but has reserved its final vote upon the whole bill until after the discussion of the other financial measures.

PRUSSIA.

A Ministerial Council was held on Tuesday, at which it is understood that the new administrative organisation of Schleswig-Holstein, with Schleswig as the seat of Government, was definitively decided upon.

In the North German Parliament Herr Lasker brought forward a resolution declaring that the members of the Parliament should not be liable to prosecution for speeches delivered by them in the House. This resolution was adopted by 119 votes against 65.

The Jewish communities of Roumania have made earnest appeals to the large Jewish banking-houses in Prussia to assist them in obtaining the support of the Prussian Government against the oppression with which they are threatened. The King and Count von Bismarck have promised to take steps on their behalf.

AUSTRIA.

The Upper House of the Reichsrath continued the discussion of the clauses of the Education Bill on the 31st ult. The first clause, which runs thus—"the direction and supervision of general education belong exclusively to the State, and will be exercised by persons appointed for this purpose"—was adopted with the omission of the word "exclusively." The second clause, as passed by the Lower House, is as follows:—"Without prejudice to this right of supervision, the exercise, conduct, and immediate supervision of religious instruction are reserved in the primary and secondary schools for the clergy of each creed or religious society." The Committee of the Upper House proposed to add after the words "immediate supervision of religious instruction" the following:—"And of moral and religious education." The clause was adopted with an amendment to the effect that the "Church was to have the direction and superintendence of religious worship."

In the Lower House of the Reichsrath the general debate upon the bill treating of the relations between different religious sects in Austria has been concluded. The Minister of Public Instruction explained the policy of the Government in this matter, and said:—"Society may be Catholic, but the State cannot be Catholic if it wishes to be just to all its citizens. The Church must never be lowered into becoming a tool for the purposes of foreign policy, as the clerical party advise."

The President of the Ministry, Prince Carl von Auersperg, has written a letter in reply to the recent remonstrance of fourteen Church dignitaries against the Civil Marriage Bill. The Minister declares that during the debate upon that bill in the Reichsrath the most ample opportunity was given for the freest discussion of its provisions—an opportunity which was not neglected. The stage which the bill has now arrived at imposes upon the Ministry the duty of respectfully abstaining from any interference. No present law empowers the Court to take cognisance of the question of religious teaching or the administration of the Church's own affairs. Guarantees for the future are afforded by articles 14 and 15 of the Constitution. The Government puts forward no claims extending beyond the legitimate limits of State power. It entertains the highest regard for religious liberty, and would at all times be ready to afford powerful support to the authority of the Church; but, equally as the Government has no intention of passing beyond the limits of State authority, just as little can it assist in this being done by others. The Government, therefore, declines entering upon that part of the remonstrance which, even although unintentionally, makes the obligations imposed upon the State officials by the Constitution the subject of an interpretation calculated to lead astray the sentiment of duty in the minds of those officials.

A conference has been held at Vienna between Baron Buent and the representatives of the great Powers on the proposal to pass oppressive measures against the Jews which has been made by some of the Roumain deputies. It is supposed the result will be that the Powers will take common action in the matter.

SAXONY.

At Tuesday's sitting the Second Chamber sanctioned the abolition of capital punishment, after a warm debate, by a majority of two thirds of the members.

THE UNITED STATES.

Through the Atlantic cable we learn that in the Impeachment trial before the Senate the case for the prosecution was closed last Saturday, and that the Court adjourned till Thursday.

The Senate has ratified the treaty between the North German Confederation and the United States conceding the right of free emigration and expatriation.

The Reconstruction Committee have reported the bill for the admission of Alabama to representation in Congress, provided that that State does not, without the consent of Congress, alter the franchise provisions of the new State Constitution.

The second of the Southern Reconstruction elections has resulted in the failure of the Congressional plan. Arkansas having voted on her new Constitution, it was defeated, the Conservatives being able to poll a large majority of votes against it. Thus there is as sudden a break down in the reconstruction in Arkansas as there was in Alabama. The Arkansas whites voted almost unanimously against the Constitution.

The Democrats have carried the elections in Connecticut by an increased majority.

The New Jersey House of Representatives has passed over the Governor's veto the resolution withdrawing the ratification of the Constitutional amendment altering the basis of the national suffrage.

California has followed the example of Ohio and New Jersey, and her Legislature is now passing a resolution withdrawing her ratification of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, which was adopted by Congress in 1866. In Oregon the Democrats have nominated Pendleton for President in their State Convention.

There is to be another postponement of the trial of Jefferson Davis, from April 14 to May 4. A regular term of the United States Circuit Court begins at Richmond on the latter date, and the Government law officers say the fragment of the current term remaining after April 14 (twenty days) will not be sufficient for the trial. No one believes that Mr. Davis will ever be tried.

THE RIVER PLATE.

The allies have obtained a considerable success over Paraguay. On Feb. 17 three monitors passed Curupaity, and on the 19th six ironclads succeeded in forcing the passage of Humaita. The ships were much battered, but none lost. Ten men were wounded. On the same day the Marquis de Cuxias stormed a work north of Humaita, taking fifteen cannon and a quantity of stores. The loss on each side was about 600 men. On the 21st three ironclads steamed on to Assumption, and found that place and all the river towns abandoned. A corps of 11,000 men was about to march thither. A

revolution broke out at Montevideo, on Feb. 10, caused by a rising of the Blanco party, under Berro. General Flores was murdered, receiving eleven stabs. Mansel Flores and twenty of his men died suddenly, and were supposed to have been poisoned. Reprials were made by the population and the troops that remained faithful to the Government. Berro, the leader of the revolution, was shot, and order restored. General Battle was elected President, and all was quiet when the mail left. La Plata was tranquil, and the cholera had disappeared from Brazil. Great rejoicings took place in Rio, on the 11th ult., in celebration of the news from the seat of war. The Minister for Foreign Affairs was dead.

CANADA.

A telegraph from Canada announces the assassination at Ottawa of Mr. D'Arcy M'Gee, one of those few Irishmen across the Atlantic whose constant aim has been to uphold the sovereignty of the mother country. No cause is assigned for the crime, but it is to be feared that the motive was a political one.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

There are indications of fresh troubles at the Cape. In defiance of Governor Wodehouse's notice that the Basutos were taken under British protection, President Brand had continued the war, and met with marked success. The Basuto strongholds, Tandjesberg and Treine, were captured. At the former Bushuli, Moshesh's own brother, was killed. A conference was to come off in April, at Aliwal North, between Governor Wodehouse, President Brand, Moshesh, and Governor Keates. It was considered not improbable that meanwhile the whole of the Basuto land would be captured by the Boers and the negotiations seriously embarrassed.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND HIS ACCUSERS.

The charges against the President are contained in eleven articles, but many of them are like counts in an indictment, merely diversified forms of alleging the same offence. What the President is really accused of is:—Firstly, removing from office Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, in violation of the Constitution and of the Tenure of Office Act; secondly, usurping power by appointing General Thomas to act as Secretary of War *ad interim* in the place of Mr. Stanton, without the advice or consent of the Senate, which was in session when the appointment was made; thirdly, conspiring with General Thomas to intimidate Mr. Stanton, to drive him from office, and to get possession of books, papers, and records, the property of the United States, lawfully in the custody of Mr. Stanton; fourthly, ordering General Emory to disobey certain laws and orders issued by competent authority; fifthly, denouncing Congress in speeches, and attempting to impair its authority and to bring it into ridicule, contempt, and odium among the people; sixthly, preventing the execution of the Acts of Congress, especially those for the Reconstruction of the Union. It does not appear from the telegrams whether the managers of the impeachment attempted to sustain the whole of these charges, and it is to be inferred that some were abandoned. The fourth, in particular, is known to have broken down under the evidence of General Emory, the only witness whose testimony has been published. The answer of the President at once disposes of the second charge, by citing an Act of Congress, passed in 1796, which authorises him, in the event of a vacancy in the War Department, to designate any person to perform the duties of the office till the vacancy shall be filled—the only stipulation being that the provisional appointment shall not exceed the term of six months. Hence the question is simply, whether the removal of Stanton was legal; for, if so, it created the vacancy contemplated by law. All the apparently formidable list of charges amounts, therefore, to little more than could be condensed into two points—namely, the removing of Mr. Stanton from office and the denouncing of Congress in speeches. The President's answer is mainly directed to dealing with these two points.

Upon the subject of the removal a powerful argument, which we are compelled to mar by too great compression, is presented. Mr. Stanton was appointed by Mr. Lincoln, was commissioned to hold office during the pleasure of the President, and was required by statute to conduct the business of the department as ordered by the chief magistrate from time to time. According to the Constitution, he was to be one of the advisers of the President, and intrusted to act for the President, who was made responsible for his conduct. When Mr. Johnson succeeded to Mr. Lincoln no new appointment was made, and Stanton therefore continued to hold office under a commission, which made him removable at the pleasure of his superior; and he has never received any other commission, or been appointed under any other tenure of office. In August, 1867, the President, unable to hold relations with Stanton, to resort to him for advice, or to feel safe in remaining responsible for his conduct, was forced, as a matter of duty imposed by the Constitution, to remove him from office. He invited Mr. Stanton to resign, and that gentleman refused. In March, 1867, Congress had passed a law to continue in office every civil officer appointed with the consent of the Senate until his successor should be duly appointed, and qualified with the like consent; but the Act made an exception as to Cabinet officers, who were to hold office during the term of the President by whom they had been appointed and for one month thereafter. That law was passed despite the veto of Mr. Johnson, who informed Congress at the time that, notwithstanding their legislation, he should feel himself compelled to exercise the powers vested in him by the Constitution, including the power of removal; because the Constitution was paramount to any statute, and because he could not avoid executing the paramount law in preference to that of inferior authority when the two came into conflict. Seeking, however, to escape from this position, and to gratify the wish of Congress, the President only suspended Mr. Stanton, and gave to the Senate his reason for the suspension. If he had been permitted to act in accord with the Senate, the issue now arising might have been avoided; but that assembly refused to concur with him in the suspension, and might thus have forced him either to do his duty, as he conceived it, under the Constitution, or to obey the invalid law in violation of his oath to uphold that Constitution. Since Mr. Stanton had not been appointed by him, but by his predecessor, the President did not conceive that he was infringing the Act of Congress in removing him. If, however, it should be considered that Mr. Stanton's case was really embraced in the law, then the President protests, as he has asserted and protested from the beginning, that his sole purpose was to obtain a judicial decision of the Supreme Court for his guidance; that he was equally anxious to obey the law and the Constitution; that, when they were in conflict, he could not obey both; and that, if he was not allowed to take the opinion of the Supreme Court, he was necessarily obliged either to rely on his own judgment or to abandon all defence of his constitutional duty, and allow Congress to mould the Executive Department of the Government at its pleasure. He maintains that an honest attempt to do his duty can be no high crime or misdemeanour, and he denies the existence of any motive save a conscientious desire to fulfil the obligations of his oath of office. With respect to the charge of denouncing Congress, the President says that the reports of the speeches imputed to him are inaccurate. With especial emphasis, he asserts that he never questioned the legality of Congress. While entering into many particulars to show the circumstances and occasions of such expressions as he really used, he boldly and unequivocally maintains that he has a right to freedom of speech as ample as that possessed by any private citizen. Finally, he challenges the authority of the House to adjudge him guilty for freely criticising the manner in which they have discharged their duties as legislators for the people. There are some indications that the vote of the senators will not be guided by party considerations alone. On the motion to grant thirty days to prepare for the trial, Mr. Sumner had the indecency to propose that no time whatever should be given; but he was at once voted down. On another motion to grant ten days, a dozen Republican senators, including such men as Mr. Fessenden, Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Trumbull, refused to join the Radical members, and a further reduction to five days was carried by a majority of four only.

SAFETY OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

WE are informed that letters received by Sir Roderick Murchison from Dr. Kirk, at Zanzibar, remove the last doubt as to the safety of Dr. Livingstone. The distinguished explorer is alive and well, and letters from him have already arrived at their destination which announce his intention to return immediately to England. The news came to Dr. Kirk from the sources of the Nile, 800 miles beyond the spot where Livingstone was supposed to have been murdered.

SKETCHES IN ABYSSINIA.

It is possible that Theodore will yet defer his plan of defence, and endeavour to delay our troops by forced marching, guerrilla warfare, and all the shifts and movements of savage cunning, in the endeavour to secure the aid of the winter rains to baffle us in our efforts to bring him to action. In such a case we shall have to force rapidly on; for, inhospitable as the open country of Abyssinia may seem in some places, the towns are worse, and would afford no shelter. Gondar, once a powerful city, has been half burnt down; Adonah, in the Tigré, hardly counts 10,000 people; Debra Tabor and Magdala are no more than fortresses; while even Ankobar, the capital of the Negus of Shoa, is comparatively insignificant. Whether the law is now altered or not we do not know, but until lately no stranger was allowed either to enter or quit Shoa except by permission of the King; and, curiously enough, all Europeans were called Gypzias. At Dinomali, where travellers arrive after crossing the Hawash river, visitors have to wait while their luggage is inspected by native officers, and do not venture to ascend the lofty mountain on which Ankobar is situated till they hear from the King that they are welcome. This is, perhaps, altered by this time, for even the sacred places seem to have been visited by the amateur contingent which generally accompanies the British armies.

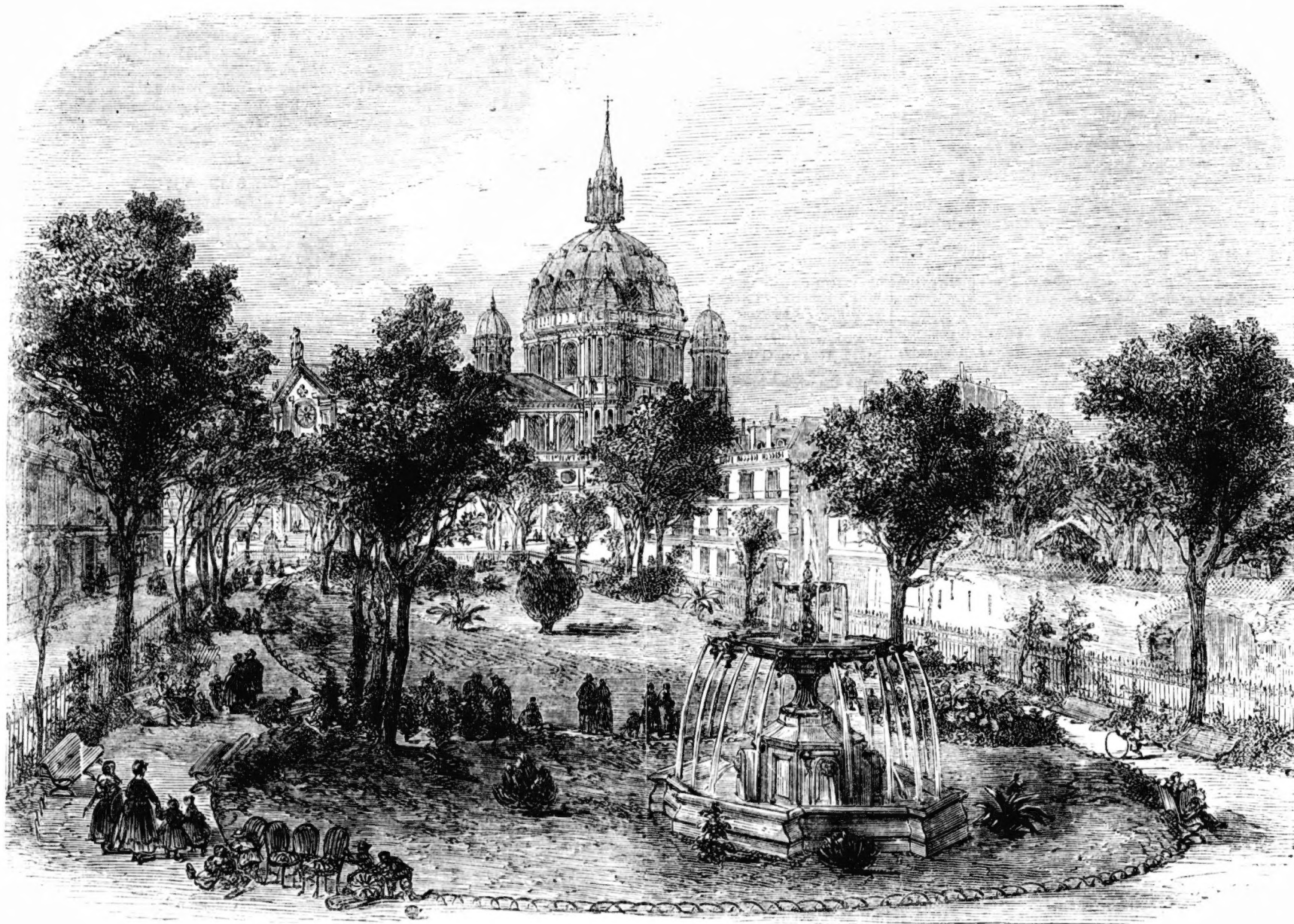
Letters from members of the Abyssinian expedition, bearing date March 14, state that Theodore, although very near Magdala, was not able to place his heavy cannon within that fortress; and, according to report, was intrenching himself close to it, with twenty-four guns. It was said at headquarters that our troops would be there by the end of the month; but this was thought too good to be true. The difficulty was the road-making; in every other respect the force was ready to proceed as fast as the most impatient could desire. A letter had been received from Mr. Munzinger, dated Lat, a large village seventy-five miles further on. He describes the line of advance before our men as leading over execrable roads, through a picturesque country which is well cultivated and affords abundant supplies. A string of forty-one elephants arrived at the camp near Antalo on the 12th, eliciting from the Abyssinians the enthusiasm and wonder which a solitary specimen of the race produces among the juveniles of an English town. Twenty of the animals are to carry the four Armstrong guns and their carriages; eight of them, the 28-in. mortars and the equipment of shell; while the other thirteen are devoted to the more ignoble task of bearing commissariat stores.

It appears that there has been some mistake committed in choosing the line of route between Antalo and Lake Ashangi. One correspondent, writing on the subject, says:—

"When Colonel Phayre went ahead on the day of our arrival at Antalo, and reported that the road was rather bad, but not impracticable, everyone looked at the range of peaks ahead of us and had serious misgivings. An order was issued for our march upon the 7th, and a party of pioneers were sent on to clear away any slight obstacles which might occur. The report of their commanding officer as to the state of the road was most unfavourable, and a wing of the 33rd was sent out to assist. In consequence of the reports which came in, the march was postponed to the 9th, and Captain Macgregor, of the Quartermaster's department, was sent out to report. On the evening of the 8th, a joint report from this officer and Captain Goodfellow, of the Engineers, was received. It stated that they knew nearly every pass in India, but that in their experience they had met nothing whatever to compare to this defile, and that the Sooroo Pass was child's play in comparison. With the 800 men at work it would, they calculated, take another ten days' labour to make it practicable for mules. All this time Colonel Phayre was still in front, but his reports gave us no idea of the true state of things. In the mean time we were receiving reports from Mr. Munzinger, who, as I stated in my last, had gone ahead to see Gobaze, and he said that the road, although difficult in places, was by no means bad. Of course, on the receipt of the reports of Captains Macgregor and Goodfellow, the march was again postponed. Everyone was indignant. Sir Robert Napier, I have reason to know, was more indignant than anyone, for his heart is set upon getting onward as fast as possible. On the 9th arrived an officer from the front, with the astounding intelligence that he had just ridden down the other road, which was known to exist, that it was six miles shorter, it passed over the mountain range at a point 1500 ft. lower than the other, and presented throughout its whole distance no serious difficulties whatever. This, it appeared, was the very route that Munzinger had travelled, and the discrepancies between his accounts and the real state of things were at once explained. At first the news was received with absolute incredulity. No one could believe that Colonel Phayre knew nothing of this road. The road which Colonel Phayre had not explored is called the Royal road, which in itself was sufficient to show that it was the best and most frequented of the two. But the fact was that Colonel Phayre had heard that a rebel chief had a fortress upon this road, the same chief whom I mentioned in my last as having been reported by Colonel Phayre as opposing our way. The man really is perfectly friendly, and was at first rather more afraid of us than our Quartermaster-General was of him. However, he was there, and that was assumed to be an abundant reason why we should not take the road. And so a week has been wasted. The road is, of course, not yet passable for the elephants with the heavy guns; but Sir Robert will push on with the 4th Regiment and the steel guns, and the 33rd and the pioneer force will set to work and get the road in order for the rest of the force as soon as possible. It is not often that we find a pioneer force engaged in making a road after the head-quarters and part of the army have gone by. Our first march is only eight miles. The distance thence up the pass is nineteen. I believe that the troops will do it in two days; but that Sir Robert Napier, with an escort, will go straight through to Atzala, in order to judge for himself of the real state of things."

THE NEW SQUARE DELABORDE, PARIS.

AMONG the numerous improvements which have been lately completed with such rapidity in the French capital, the new Square Delaborde is perhaps the most attractive, since it displays to the full those attempts which are now made to render all the public inclosures as much like gardens as possible, by the introduction of raised flower-beds and graceful shrubs, as well as trees and fountains. This square occupies a space in the Quartier Rocher, once known as "Little Poland," an irregular part of the capital, remarkable chiefly as a kind of colony of the destitute, the resort of mendicants, itinerant musicians, and "masterless men" of all sorts. The spirit of change and M. Hausmann have altered all that, however; and it is now one of the most formal, pretentious, and regular portions of the French metropolis. The crooked streets and faded houses have given place to splendid mansions and great hotels, occupying one of the broadest and finest streets in Paris. Our Engraving will convey to our readers some idea of the present aspect of this transformed district. The Avenue Portalis and the Rue Portalis, neither of which are quite completed, will form a kind of accessory to the Boulevard Malasherbes on the side of the Church of St. Augustin. Along the Avenue Portalis, in the space between the Pénitence Barracks and the Rue Delaborde, will be found the new square shown in our illustration.



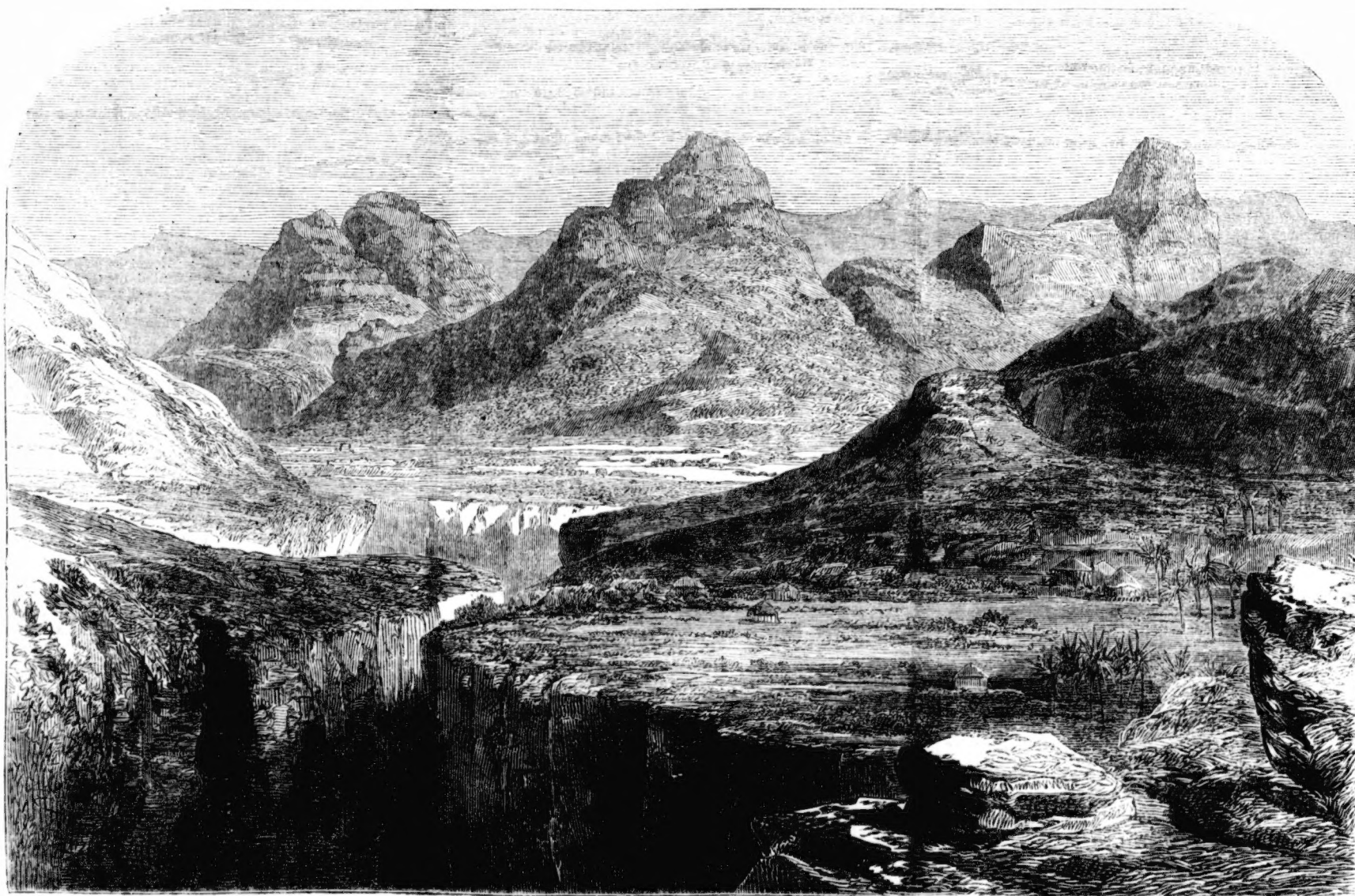
IMPROVEMENTS OF PARIS: THE NEW SQUARE DELABORDE, NEAR THE PÉPINIÈRE BARRACKS.

BURNING OF A VESSEL AT HAVRE.

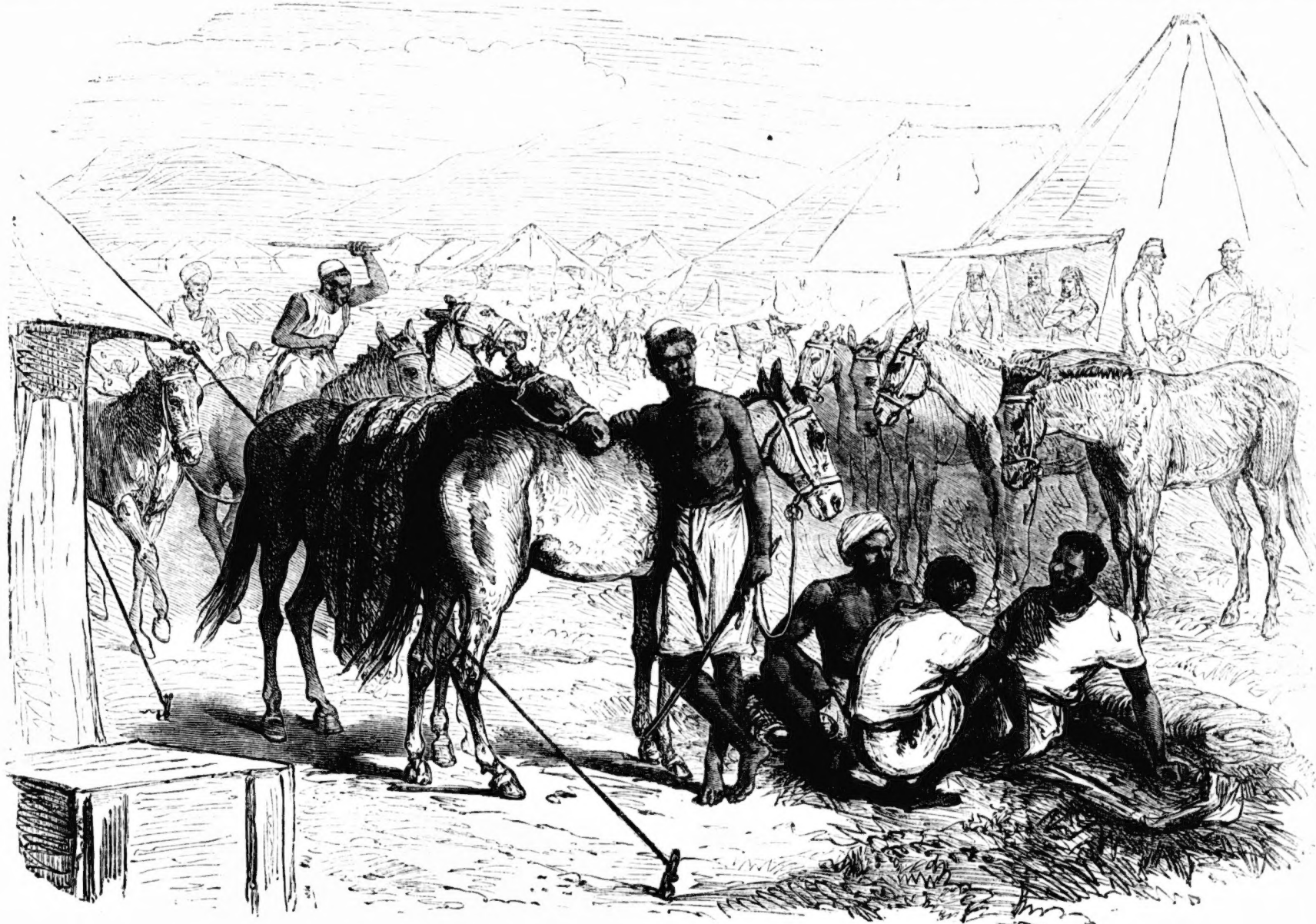
OUR illustration represents a catastrophe which recently took place in the harbour at Havre, in consequence of the sudden ignition of a vessel laden with petroleum. Early in the morning a fearful explosion was heard in the town, and it was afterwards discovered to have taken place on board the sloop Fanchette (Captain Coquin),

which lay in the harbour, fortunately at some distance from the other vessels, which, however, were in such danger that they were, many of them, at once cut adrift from their moorings. Fortunately, no one was on board at the time, except one seaman, to whose care the vessel had been intrusted; but he was blown up with the awful force of the concussion. The fire was, of course, inextinguishable; for water thrown upon blazing petroleum only carries it away in sheets;

but when the ropes that held the vessel were at last consumed, the Fanchette, which had been moored to the Quai Lamande, floated away, and at one time threatened to send a tide of fire to the floating dock and the vessels in the basin. The spectacle was a strange one, for, as the burning petroleum ran out and spread upon the surface of the water, and a heavy pall of smoke rose into the air, the sea appeared suddenly to have been converted into a



ANKOBAR, THE CAPITAL OF SHO, ABYSSINIA.

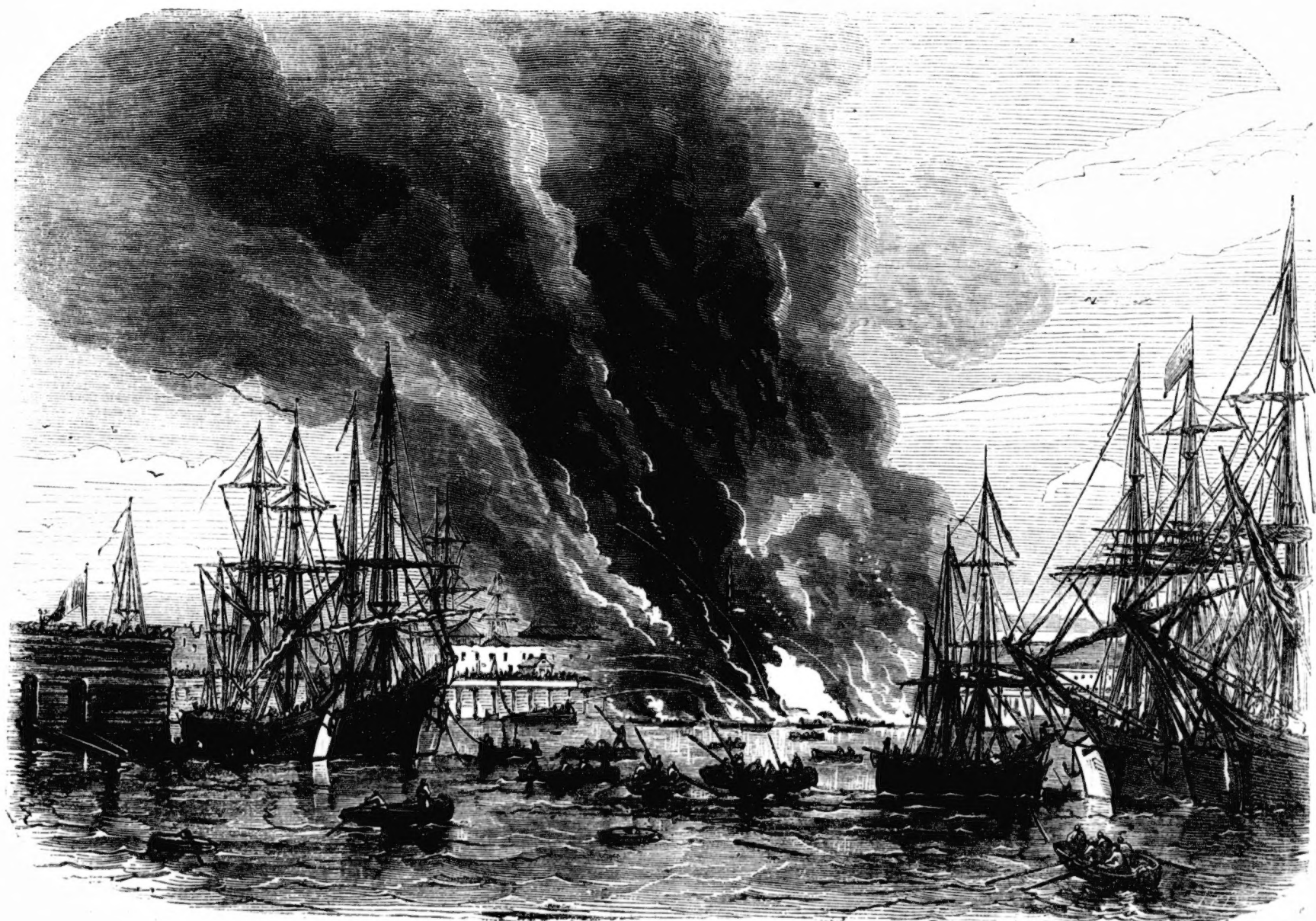


NATIVE MULE-DRIVERS IN THE SERVICE OF THE BRITISH EXPEDITION IN ABYSSINIA.

volcano, and the lurid glare was reflected far away. All the vessels that could be moved were immediately warped or towed out of the Angoulême and Vanban bridges into the various basins, thousands of workmen assisting to drag the ships to a place of safety. Meanwhile the Fanchette drifted towards the floating dock, and almost immediately seemed to envelop it in a tempest of smoke and flame.

All the efforts of the pumps were directed to this spot, but would have been useless but for the efforts of two citizens of Havre, one of whom in a small boat succeeded, in spite of the tremendous heat, in throwing on board an iron grapnel attached to a chain; almost at the same moment his companion succeeded in doing the same at the other end of the vessel, and by these means the Fanchette was

moved to the middle of the basin, where she was surrounded by chains held up by thick planks, and allowed to consume, a process which furnished a magnificent spectacle to a vast crowd of people, who remained for hours watching it slowly burn itself out, the dead fish remaining afterwards floating on the surface of the water, where they had been cooked by the intense heat.



BURNING OF A PETROLEUM-LADEN SHIP IN THE BASIN AT HAVRE.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 327. THE IRISH DEBATE.

On the first two nights of the Irish debate the speakers, with but few exceptions, seemed to be breathing an oppressive and depressing atmosphere—an atmosphere which had been partially exhausted of its oxygen; that sort of atmosphere which dulls the spirit and prevents the lights from burning clearly. Gladstone, though eloquent—he cannot be other than that—was not brilliant, as he usually is; Lord Stanley was perplexed, hesitating, and dull; and even Mr. Bright did not rise to the lofty height of many of his former speeches—that, for example, which he delivered on Maguire's motion, which was one of the grandest orations ever made by any orator of modern or even ancient times. We must not expect, though, to have two such speeches in one Session from the same man. Mr. Leatham walks normally on a much lower level than his illustrious brother-in-law; but on this occasion he spoke with life and energy. The return of Mr. Leatham to the House is another addition to the speaking power of the Radicals below the gangway. Neither could anyone say that Lord Cranborne wanted vigour. Certainly her Majesty's Ministers will not say that, for they will long feel the effects of the vigorous flagellation which they received from his Lordship. Birmingham Muntz, when the House was debating a bill to enable justices of the peace to punish with flogging men who beat their wives, was asked, as he stood in the lobby, "What was going on inside?" "The wisecracks there," said he, "are endeavouring to promote matrimonial harmony. Depend upon it that whenever a woman has got her husband's back wheeled, there will never be harmony between them again." And whilst we listened to Lord Cranborne's speech and saw, as it were, the blood spurt and the wheels rise, it seemed to us, as it seems now, that those wounds must for ever prevent a reunion between Lord Cranborne and his former friends. He scored them too deeply for that. Mr. Hardy spoke so volubly, and with such fervour and loudness of voice, that often, as the *Times* said, we were under the illusion that we were listening to oratory; but Mr. Hardy is not an orator. He is too wordy, he lacks precision. Some of our great speakers will convey more in a word than the Home Secretary can in a long sentence. His sentiments are commonplace, his reasoning is loose: he has no imagination, and, therefore, cannot stir the imaginations of his hearers; and, wanting imagination, his speeches are devoid of colour. They are like a rushing stream; but, unlike most rushing streams, they do not flash and sparkle with prismatic hues. Mr. Goschen was Mr. Goschen, and nothing more. The right hon. gentleman once made a good speech. It was upon the subject of opening of the Universities to all comers. He has not made another.

AN ORANGEMAN ON HIS LEGS.

The Honourable Colonel Stuart Knox, member for Dungannon, is the second son of the Earl of Ranfurly, by the youngest daughter of Archbishop Stuart, of Armagh. Through his mother, therefore, he has a tinge of Stuart blood in his veins. Hence, perhaps, his narrow-minded bigotry. The gallant Colonel does not often address the House; and so far he is wise, for his talk is but poor, skimbable stuff, albeit it is as fierce and fiery as Orange bigotry and intolerance can make it. He believes in Protestant ascendancy, the inviolability of coronation oaths, the irrevocability of articles of union, and Acts of Parliament, to all eternity. In short, he thinks that a thing ecclesiastical once done can never be undone. In fixity of tenure of land he does not believe, but for fixity of tenure of all that sovereigns, and prelates, and parsons possess, he would fight to the death. We are told, in *Dod*, that "he is firmly attached to the Established Church, but ready to show toleration and consideration for the opinions of others." And possibly this may be so; but the opinions must not be uttered, much less would he allow them to be translated into acts. Colonel Stuart Knox is reputed to be a sincere, pious man; and more—he is a zealot; but, alas! his zeal is without knowledge. He is one of those pious men to whom, as history tells us in almost every page, it is exceedingly dangerous to intrust power. It is both curious and amusing to hear speeches like those of Colonel Knox in the British House of Commons of this day. His ideas and sentiments are so utterly antiquated and even obsolete, and as much out of harmony with the place as an Archbishop Laud would be in an Independent chapel fulminating anathemas against schismatics.

A NEW MEMBER.

In this debate Mr. Samuel Carter made his maiden speech. Mr. Carter had not been a member more than a month. He was elected for Coventry in place of Mr. Jackson, who was unseated by a Committee. But Mr. Carter has been well known about the House, especially in the Committees up stairs, for he is, or was till lately, the solicitor for the Midland Railway, and as such had much business to do here. He was born at Coventry, and his father and grandfather were freemen of that city. Six months ago he had no thought of becoming a member. But, in her exigency, his native city called for him, and he promptly obeyed the call. He is getting old, but he is still vigorous. Here is an anecdote which illustrates this. On the hustings Mr. Staveley Hill, a young Queen's Counsel, who was Mr. Carter's opponent, alluded to Mr. Carter's age. Whereupon Mr. Carter put his hand to his mouth and called out at the top of his voice, "I'll ride across the country with you for £5;" and this was no vain boast, for he would have done it, and beaten the learned Q.C. "into fits." You may imagine what a roar of applause greeted this challenge. Mr. Carter's speech was short, to the point, and exceedingly well-timed. He had been elected since Gladstone's policy had been revealed. This Irish Church question was one of the points on which his election turned, and he had to tell the House that he had been sent to support the motion for disestablishing the Irish Church; and he did his work simply and well, with self-possession and in good perspicuous language.

ROEBUCK.

We have said that on the first two nights there seemed to be an exhausted atmosphere in the House, and this was so; but on the Friday this had all cleared off, and the atmosphere was fresh and invigorating—a mountain air. This was proved by the opening speech made by John Arthur Roebuck. Clearly, he was not depressed nor languid. His opening was in his very best style. Bold sentiments, couched in language clear as crystal, straight to the mark as an arrow from a Tartar's bow, delivered in tones which, though not highly pitched nor too loud, penetrated to every corner of the House, and emphasized by action which it is enough to say is all the speaker's own. Here is his exordium, which it is well to reprint:—

As I hold very definite opinions upon this subject—opinions which, in the cant phrase of the day, may be called "advanced"—I shall be very plain and explicit in my expression of them. From the time when I entered on political life I have held steadfastly to one opinion about established Churches. I have through the whole of my political life believed that they are mischievous; and therefore, Sir, impelled by no personal object either of power or profit—impelled neither by party considerations nor purposes of ambition—I shall vote for the resolutions of the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Gladstone). I believe that a Church establishment is a bad instrument for the teaching of religion. A Government, when it undertakes to teach religion, must of necessity undertake to teach some particular religion; and by so doing it must give offence to a great number of its subjects, on matters which they believe to be of the greatest possible importance. And moreover, Sir, I believe that Churchmen, and especially Church dignitaries, are very unfit to be legislators. Therefore, Sir, I should be very much pained to see the departure from the House of Lords of any of its Church members.

Right or wrong, here we had the old Radical ring, which reminded us of John Arthur Roebuck in his young days, before disappointment and mortified vanity, and perhaps the influence of age, had warped his judgment, soured his temper, and made him the bitter cynic that he now is. But he did not continue long in this strain. We thought that he had struck the keynote of a speech in which he would, with close reasoning, lighted up with characteristic sarcasm, defend his position and justify his vote for the abolition of the Irish Church; but he soon fell away, and began to maunder about the Whigs of former days—what they did and what they left undone—spitting venom upon their successors, Gladstone especially, who, for some unknown reason, he evidently bitterly hates, and really impugning the policy that he intended to

support. Occasionally, too, he talked fustian. In short, he made an exhibition of himself sad enough to make angels weep; and now, more in sorrow than in anger, we leave John Arthur Roebuck. Surely, when he got home he must have reflected sadly upon this speech, and, remembering the rapturous Tory cheers which he evoked, must have asked himself, "What foolish thing did I say that these people applauded?"

TWO OLD MEN.

When Roebuck sat down, Mr. Henley and General Peel rose together. There were loud cries for General Peel. "Peel!" rang through the House. Why the members should call for Peel in preference to Henley we know not. We thought for a time that Henley would have to give way, but the old man stoutly confronted the storm, because, as he told us afterwards, "he had distinctly heard the Speaker call his name," and he was right. The Speaker has the call. The House, it is true, can dispute that call; but only in regular way of motion, duly made, and not by clamour. Mr. Henley was as racy as ever. His figures were very apposite, but coarse. This is strange in a country gentleman, and, though sprung from the middle ranks, he is a gentleman; but Mr. Henley belongs to a former age, and lacks the "French polish" of modern society. After him, of course, rose General Peel, and gave us a thorough Tory, out-and-out Church-and-Queen speech, such a one as only he could or would make; for genuine Tories of the old school are rare in the House now—almost extinct; and the few that exist keep their Toryism well corked down, and when they deal it out dilute it to suit the modern popular taste. But the honest and frank and incorruptible old General neither disguises, conceals, nor dilutes his Toryism. He gives it out neat, rough, strong, and racy. He voted against Catholic emancipation, which, remember, his own brother proposed. He has never regretted that vote. He would vote so again now. Very few men in the House would, or having the fear of constituents before their eyes, dare say that. But General Peel fears no constituents. Were expulsion imminent, he would speak his mind; and long may he be here to do so; for, as a curiosity, we could ill spare the last of the Tories. Moreover, he is one of the noblest works of God—an honest man, which some cynical people say is getting to be as rare a political article as a Tory.

LOWE HIMSELF AGAIN.

Then came, amidst loud cheers, the Right Honourable Robert Lowe, "emerging," as Disraeli wittily said afterwards, amidst loud laughter, "from his cave or some more cynical habitation," meaning Diogenes's tub. Yes, Lowe is cynical, no doubt. Take all the jeers and sneers from some of his speeches, the residuum would be very flat and insipid. Sometimes his sneers are arguments, as sneers often are, or rather the arguments are made more penetrating, more pungent by the sneer, and, when so used, sneering is justifiable. But nobody is justified in sneering, not to refute but merely to wound an opponent. Mr. Lowe is sometimes thus acrimonious. There was little of this, however, in his speech on Thursday night week; there was cynicism in his speech, but it was not spiteful. Generally, the speech was continuously argumentative, and the argumentation was as incisive as a sword. Take this passage as an example:—"Gentlemen talk of a compact made at the time of the Union; but how many Catholics were in the Irish Parliament when the compact was made?" We had seen this compact bubble blown up to large dimensions; but see how, by a touch of Lowe's ethereal sword, it is made to collapse and vanish. The peroration of this remarkable speech was finely conceived and effectively delivered. We reproduce it, and then pass on:—

The Irish Church is founded on injustice—on the dominant rights of the few over the many. It shall not stand. You call it a missionary Church! Its mission is unfulfilled. It is like some exotic brought from a far country with great pains and useless trouble, and kept alive with the greatest difficulty and expense in an uncongenial soil. The curse of barrenness is upon it; it stands in weeds; it bears no blossom; it yields no fruit. "Cut it down; why cumbereth it the ground?"

THE SPEECH OF THE DEBATE.

And now, begging Mr. Osborne's pardon for passing him by, we must say something—as much as time and space will allow—about the last night. The debate on Friday week was begun by Mr. John Duke Coleridge, Q.C. This gentleman's maiden speech was one of the most polished, and at the same time effective, orations that the House of Commons ever heard. Since then Mr. Coleridge has spoken several times; but never till Friday week, did he come near his maiden speech, and his laurels began to look rather faded; but now they are greener and more flourishing than ever, for that speech far exceeded in power the one that gained him so much honour two years ago. Indeed, if we were called upon to give a prize for the best speech in the debate, we should, we think, award it to Mr. Coleridge. This speech places Mr. Coleridge at once in that galaxy of orators which have made the English House of Commons so famous in the eyes of the world.

Disraeli spoke in his own midnight manner. We characterise it thus because his midnight manner is very different to the more sober style in which he speaks early in the evening. Generally paradoxical, he is wildly so after eleven. He can always, when he chooses, be witty; but at midnight his speeches crackle with witticisms. He can be severe at six, but at twelve he often becomes insulting; and, curiously enough, he is sometimes dull in the early evening, but late at night when he is dull he becomes positively wearisome.

ROYALTY AND DEMOCRACY.

Gladstone replied; then Newdegate, as his manner is, interposed a few words, which no one listened to; and then rose Mr. Speaker; and by that sign we knew that the end had come. He put the question, and decided provisionally "the Ayes had it." This decision being challenged, "Strangers must withdraw!" said the Speaker; "Division!" shouted the doorkeeper outside; and, touching a spring, set all his bells merrily ringing. Meanwhile, the policemen were shouldering the people out of the lobby, and "the strangers" were pouring out of the House, and members were pouring in, the two opposing streams getting, apparently, so hopelessly intermingled that, to the inexperienced, it seemed impossible to separate them within the two minutes allowed. There was quite a galaxy of rank in that crowd. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Leopold, Prince Teck, Prince Christian, and lords and bishops, all for the time on a democratic level, having to work their way through that mass, nobody helping, nobody regarding them. The sturdy House of Commons takes no note of sovereigns or princes; Royalty, as Royalty, has no special provision made for it. The only person the House pays special respect to is its own Speaker. When he enters every man uncovers, rises, and bows. But Royal personages, however august, it does not recognise. The Prince of Wales is simply a stranger here. Members may sit with their hats on in the House; but his Royal Highness must before the majesty of the people be uncovered, like any other stranger. Neither is there any Royal box here. There is a place set apart for peers, and there the Prince sits. He enters and departs without ceremony; and if when he departs there is a crowd of members coming in he must work his way through it as he can, like any other stranger. As soon as his Royal Highness got out, he and the Duke of Cambridge went into Captain Gossett's room; but when the second division was called he came back, and went into the Speaker's gallery, where strangers are allowed during a division. And there he stood, and the Duke, gazing upon the animated scene below with evident interest.

NEW PICTURES FOR THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—Four new pictures have been added to the National Gallery:—1. By Morando, Venetian School, "The Madonna, Infant Jesus, and St. John" (No. 777). The last named presents a lemon to the Saviour, who, while looking at the spectator, holds out his hand to take the fruit, 2 and 3 are family portraits, by A. Borgognone, 2 (779) contains portraits, capably painted in profile, of old and middle-aged men; portraits, capably painted in profile, of young and middle-aged women. 4. "Tobias and the Angel," by Pollajuolo (778). As is characteristic of the painter, Tobias is led by the angel in an affected manner. They go, as it were, arm in arm; the latter holds the pot of ointment; the former bears his fish.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, APRIL 3.
HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House had a morning sitting, at which the Mutiny Bill and the Marine Mutiny Bill were read the third time and passed. In the evening, Lord STRATHEDEN having called attention to the further correspondence relating to the disturbances in Crete, The Earl of MALMESBURY observed that the policy of her Majesty's Government had been unchanged throughout. They desired with all sincerity to put an end to the state of things in that island consistently with the just rights of the Porte. The reports of atrocities were, he believed, great exaggerations, and, according to the communications of the English agents, the insurrection was now upon a very limited scale.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. THE EASTER RECESS.

On the motion of Mr. DISRAELI, it was agreed that the House, at its rising, should adjourn till Monday, the 26th inst. The right hon. gentleman intimated that, in the event of the motion that the Speaker should leave the chair being agreed to, he should not object to report progress; and then, after the holidays, give Mr. Gladstone every facility for discussing his resolutions in Committee on the Irish Church. As the Budget was fixed for the first Thursday after the re-assembling of the House, he thought that the Monday following that—namely, the 27th inst.—might be devoted to the consideration of the resolutions. In this arrangement Mr. Gladstone concurred.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

Mr. COLERIDGE thought that, if the case of the Church of England were before the House, it would be irresistibly defended; but there was a great difference between the two Establishments. He could not understand the term of the principle of religious endowment as applied to Ireland when the conditions were so different. It had been said that it was unfair or unjust to desert a weak ally; but he thought this was not a question of generosity, but he contended that generosity ought not to be weighed down by injustice. He said no one had put forward a defence for the continuance of the endowment and establishment of the Irish Church. He wished the resolutions to be carried because it would show the Irish people we were about to govern Ireland from an Irish point of view and to recall that garrison which was the sign of English domination. He counselled the House to govern in the cause of truth, justice, and true Christianity, leaving to Providence the season for ripening the grain and the time for putting it into the barn.

Mr. B. Hope and Mr. Stansfeld were the next speakers. The Earl of MAYO defended the conduct of the Government, and said they had never swerved from the conviction that it was their duty to maintain the Protestant Irish Church. He defended the composition of the Commission on the Irish Church, said that the report it would make would contain new facts, which the House ought to be in possession of before it dealt with that question. He admitted it was perfectly competent for that Parliament to deal with it, but contended that it was of such importance that the opinion of the country ought to be taken upon it before legislation. No property was so strongly guaranteed as that of the Irish Church, and it ought not to be interfered with; but if Parliament were determined to destroy it they had better do it at once. What the country wanted was peace; but the resolutions would bring no peace to the country, and for that reason he would oppose them.

Colonel GREVILLE said the Established Church in Ireland could in no way be compared to that of England or Scotland, and since Mr. Gladstone had said that that Church should cease to exist as a State Church its days were numbered.

Sir C. Lanyon, Sir T. Lloyd, and Viscount Hamilton having addressed the House.

Mr. CARDWELL appealed to Mr. Disraeli to state whether the issue to be laid before the country was to be found in the speeches of Lord Stanley, of Mr. Hardy, or of Lord Mayo, and to explain distinctly whether he adhered to his speech of 1844 or to his recent letter.

Mr. DISRAELI began by stating his views of Mr. Gladstone's meaning—that he proposed to terminate the connection between Church and State, as far as the Irish Church is concerned; that he intended a disestablishment, which must lead to a disendowment. This question having suddenly been brought before Parliament, the Government had to consider how they would meet it. Considering that it was brought forward by the leader of the Opposition, and the other circumstances attending it, the "previous question" was impossible; while a direct negative would have led to an inference that the Government did not admit any modification to be necessary, which was not their opinion. The third course open to them was an amendment; and, in defending Lord Stanley's amendment, Mr. Disraeli quoted a dictum of Sir R. Peel—"Never attempt in your amendment to express your policy." In that amendment there were two points taken on which the Government were prepared to stand; and, commenting on the second of them, Mr. Disraeli declared that by his phrase "denying the moral competence of Parliament" he had meant that when a fundamental law of the country was in question, a House of Commons elected by a constituency which had never had an intimation that such an attack was contemplated could not decide upon it. After replying, in his happiest and most effective vein of repartee, to the attacks of Lord Cranborne and Mr. Lowe, he went on to examine the circumstances under which Mr. Gladstone had proposed what he described as a "vast and violent" change. Admitting that Ireland was not in a satisfactory condition, though the people were better off socially and politically than at any other time, he ridiculed Mr. Gladstone's picture of a "crisis" gathered from the dark reminiscences of seven centuries, and refused to argue the Irish question on this fallacious assumption. Vindicating the Irish policy of the Government, he claimed for himself and his party, in or out of office, always to have acted on the principle of reconciling races in Ireland, and strengthening Protestant interests by doing justice to the Roman Catholics and of putting both creeds on a footing of perfect equality. But the policy now recommended by Mr. Gladstone was in complete antagonism to a policy of conciliation; it would foster anomalies and indefinitely defer the restoration of political tranquillity. His attack on the Irish Church involved a violation of the rights of property never suggested before in Parliament by any statesman in a position of responsibility; and though recognising a difference between public and private property as far as the State is concerned, he pressed upon the House to weigh well what effect upon private rights this attack upon Church property might have. To deprive the Church of her property and to indicate no mode of disposing of it was sheer confiscation; but, above all, he protested strongly against the application of it to secular purposes. In the latter part of his speech Mr. Disraeli, responding to Mr. Cardwell's request to have a clear and definite issue submitted to the House, dilated on the importance, not so much to the Church as the State, of maintaining the connection between political authority and the religious principle; and the only mode of securing that connection was by an Establishment. If that connection were terminated in Ireland where would you stop? Why should it not be terminated in Scotland and Wales, and even in England? It was the ulterior consequences of this attack on the Irish Church which he wished to impress on the public mind. Mr. Gladstone appeared here as the representative of a combination of the high Ritualistic party and the supporters of the Pope in Ireland; and under the guise of legislating in "the spirit of the age," an attack was made on some of the most precious privileges of the subject, which he (Mr. Disraeli) pledged himself as long as he remained First Minister he would resist to the utmost of his ability.

Mr. GLADSTONE rose to reply just about one o'clock, and, dismissing Mr. Disraeli's speech with the remark that most of it was irrelevant, and much of it due to a heated imagination, he explained the figures by which he made out that his scheme would leave the Protestants in possession of three fifths of the present value of the Church property. Answering the various arguments urged in the course of the debate, and acknowledging his general fairness towards himself, he ridiculed the fears expressed of the irritating effects of this change on the minds of the Protestants, and pointed to the numerous successful instances of disestablishment. Mr. Disraeli's argument that a fundamental law of the country could not be dealt with by Parliament without reference to the constituencies he described as ultra-democratic, if not anarchical. He did not conceal his intention to separate Church from State in Ireland, and that, he argued, was the most effectual mode of preserving what Mr. Disraeli called the connection between Government and the religious principle. And to the objection that this would lead to the destruction of the English Church, Mr. Gladstone replied that each Establishment must stand on its own merits, and the Irish Establishment could not be maintained by its applicability to England. Examining the varying declarations of the Premier, the Home Secretary, and the Irish Secretary, and extracting from them the conclusion that their plan was to endow the Catholic Church, he emphatically condemned it as too late, and contrary to the sense of England and Scotland, and repudiated by the Irish Catholics themselves. Replying to Mr. Roebuck's inquiry whether he was prepared with a bill, he disclaimed heartily the idea of "huddling the question up in an abstract resolution," and he pointed to the second and third resolutions as a proof that it was not intended once again to mock the people of Ireland with idle words. But, while no unreasonable demand was made on the time of an expiring Parliament, he asked it to pronounce an opinion which would clear the way for its successors.

The division was called at twenty minutes past two, and the numbers were—

For Lord Stanley's amendment 270

Against it 330

Majority against the Government 60

The result was received with loud cheering from the Opposition benches.

There was a second division on the question that the House go into Committee, and the numbers on this were—

For the motion 328

Against it 272

Majority for the motion 56

The House then went into Committee, and, after the first resolution had been formally put, the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1868.

THE COST OF "LEVELLING UP."

MR. DISRAELI, in the debate on the Irish Church, was very anxious to place before the House what he called an "intelligible issue." We like intelligible issues, too; and, moreover, we like practical issues. So we will endeavour to place a really practical issue before the public on this subject—a thing which the Premier did not succeed in doing. According to Mr. Disraeli, religious equality ought to be secured in Ireland by "levelling up," and not by "levelling down;" by "creating, and not by destroying." Now these phrases, if they mean anything, mean that the Roman Catholics and other sects shall be endowed on an equally munificent scale as the Episcopalians, and that the latter shall be allowed to retain all their present Church property, subject, perhaps, to some "modifications" and rearrangements in the distribution. Nothing less than this will fulfil the conditions implied in the Premier's dicta. If anything whatever is taken from the revenues of the Episcopal Church, she will to that extent be "levelled down." If the Catholics and other sects are not provided for on an equally liberal scale, the "levelling up" process will be so far incomplete, and consequently unsatisfactory. All parties must be placed on a perfectly co-ordinate footing, or real religious equality will not be secured. The mere grant of a charter, or even of an endowment, to the Catholic University, will not serve the purpose. Something further and more substantial must be done than that. The endowments to all denominations must be co-extensive and the social and political status accorded to their members and clergy must be co-equal, or a true level will not be attained. In other words, the Roman Catholic priests and Presbyterian ministers must be as highly paid and must receive the same privileges as the Episcopal clergy—that is, their position must be recognised by law and they must have their representative Bishops in the House of Lords. We do not know, and do not care to inquire, what Mr. Disraeli's clerical adherents would say to that last item of the "levelling up" scheme. All we say is that, if it is to be perfect, it must include that feature as well as State payment.

But we wonder whether Mr. Disraeli and his supporters have ever given consideration to that question of payment, and what it involves. We believe not, or the notion would never have been broached. According to Mr. Gladstone's statistics—and it matters little whether they are perfectly accurate or not, for on so large an account a million or two one way or the other does not signify—the property, of one sort or another, of which the Irish Establishment enjoys the usufruct amounts to sixteen million pounds sterling; and as the Episcopalians, according to the Census of 1861, form only about one eighth of the population of Ireland, if the levelling process is to be a perfect one, and there is to be no levelling down—if equality is to be secured by creating, and not by destroying—it follows that the Catholics, Presbyterians, and so on, should have the usufruct of a capital exactly seven times as great in amount as that now enjoyed by the Church. That is, one hundred and twelve millions of capital will have to be devoted to the undertaking: rather an extensive work of creation that, and one which, we suspect, even Mr. Disraeli would find rather difficult of accomplishment. We once before, when speaking of this project—if such an absurdity can be so designated—asked where the money was to come from, and we repeat the query. Is Mr. Ward Hunt, the Premier's *locum tenens* at the Exchequer, prepared to undertake the job of raising the necessary funds, and propose what is equivalent to an addition of £112,000,000 to the National Debt, involving a proportionate annual burden, in the face of a falling revenue, an increasing expenditure, and a not inconsiderable deficit? And is the British public, already overtaxed, likely to submit to further impositions in order to enable Government to buy off the opposition of the Catholics of Ireland and secure the Episcopalians their present possessions? To both questions a decidedly negative answer may safely be given. And, if so, what is the talk about "levelling up" and "creating and not destroying" but the wildest product of "an over-heated imagination;" or, which is quite as likely, a deliberate attempt to mystify?

OPENING OF THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.

It seems that the Metropolitan Board of Works is amenable to the strictures of the press as well as more august bodies. Recent animadversions on the delays that have characterised the progress of the Thames Embankment have produced good results, and the public are to be—as soon as possible—permitted some enjoyment of that magnificent and costly piece of work. It would, according to a late report from Mr.

Bazalgette, not at present be prudent to form the carriage-way along the embankment, "because it would have to be taken up for the construction of the Metropolitan District Railway underneath it." The footway, however, is to be formed forthwith and opened to the public. The Board met on Monday, and accepted a tender for paving fencing, and finishing the footway between Westminster Bridge and the Temple. So far, things are in a satisfactory train, and we congratulate the people of the metropolis on the fact, though we think something more might have been accomplished by this time had good management been observed. Still, as half a loaf is better than no bread, a foot-way along the embankment is better than no way at all. But we should like to know how much longer prudence will require the public to be kept out of the full use of the work for which they have paid in order to accommodate the railway company. The company is now, Mr. Bazalgette tells us, the sole impediment to the final completion of the largest portion of the embankment. Are we to wait its convenience an indefinite time longer? or does the Metropolitan Board's "forthwith" signify any specific and reasonable period? As our readers know, the officials of the railway company say they must wait, before even beginning their works, for the construction of the embankment from the Temple to Blackfriars; while the Board says this portion is to be commenced "forthwith," and that their works and those of the railway can be carried on simultaneously. How long is this see-saw to continue? How long is the public to be amused with the "Why don't you proceed?" of the Board, and the "We wait for you" of the Company? We hope the Metropolitan Board, whose business it is to see to the public interests, will neither dawdle further with the performance of their own work nor permit dawdling on the part of the company. If the latter will not—or, what is quite as likely, from lack of funds, cannot—proceed with the construction of the line, why should not the embankment be completed without further consulting the directors, and leave to them the responsibility and cost of afterwards disturbing the work?

METROPOLITAN BOROUGHES.—Five of the metropolitan boroughs are in the Boundary Bill. Finsbury is to have added to it the detached parts of the parish of Hornsey in Stoke Newington, and a part of Hornsey in the north of the borough—a district in which building is rapidly extending, and which already contains 160 houses and a population of about 500. The boundary of Finsbury in that part will in future be the new Tottenham and Hampstead Railway from Stroud-green to the Great Northern railway bridge, and a straight line thence to the north-western angle of Stoke Newington. Marylebone is to have added to it three populous districts—1, the entire parish of St. John, Hampstead—this contains the town of Hampstead, which is connected with the borough by continuous buildings; 2, that larger portion of the town of Highgate which, not being in the parish of St. Pancras, is at present beyond the boundary; 3, the populous suburbs of Kilburn and Kilburn Park, which are within the parish of Willesden, a district united to the borough by continuous streets. Greenwich is to include that part of the parish of Plumstead which is not at present within the borough; the town of Woolwich has, in fact, spread over a considerable part of the parish of Plumstead and the present boundary of the borough cuts through houses and intersects streets, and is not well defined. The houses to be added are, to a great extent, occupied by artisans and others employed in the Government establishments. Lambeth at present excludes portions of the parishes of Lambeth, Streatham, and Clapham, which are very thickly populated, and contain lines of houses and streets continuous with those within the borough. It is proposed to include these. The boundary will then extend to the West-end of London and Crystal Palace Railway and to Norwood-lane, and will have added to it the whole parish of Clapham except the detached portion. The new borough of Chelsea is to include not only St. Luke's, Chelsea, with the parishes of Fulham, Hammersmith, and St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, but also Kensal-green south of the London and North-Western Railway, and the parish of Chiswick within certain boundaries, which are stated in detail in the bill.

SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.—The last issue of the proceedings of the Social Science Association contains an interesting paper, by the Rev. Henry Richard (secretary of the Peace Society), entitled "Standing Armies and their Influence on the Industrial, Commercial, and Moral Interests of Nations." The reading of this paper (at a meeting of the association) was followed by a lively discussion, in which the chairman, Mr. Edwin Chadwick, C.B.; Messrs. C. Gilpin, M.P.; Frederic Hill, H. N. Moseley, William Tallack, J. Noble, and other gentlemen took part. It was the general opinion of the meeting that the pacific sentiments of the essayist and his recommendations of international arbitration and a high court of judicature, composed of representatives from all States, should be urged upon the attention of the Government and the press. On the motion of Mr. Frederic Hill the standing committee of the Social Science Association was requested to give this subject its earnest attention, and to press it upon the consideration of influential persons. Amongst the statements of Mr. Richard's paper we observe the following striking quotation from the late Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P.:—"Is not the time come when the powerful countries of Europe should reduce those military armaments which they have so sedulously raised? What is the advantage of one Power greatly increasing the army and navy? Does it not see that, if it possesses such increase for self-protection and defence, the other Powers will follow its example? The consequence of this state must be that no increase of relative strength will accrue to any one Power; but there must be a universal competition of the resources of every country in military preparation. The true interest of Europe is to come to some common accord, so as to enable every country to reduce those military armaments which belong to a state of war rather than of peace. I do wish that the councils of every country, or that the public voice and mind, if the councils will not, would willingly propagate such a doctrine." These words of the great statesman were spoken in 1841; how much more applicable are they in 1868!

THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.—The regulations under which the Queen's prize will be contested next July by the volunteers have been issued by the National Rifle Association. These regulations have several points of interest, and one plainly shows that the Enfield rifle in its original condition of a muzzle-loader will soon be known no more by the forces of this country. The prize is shot for, as most people know, in two stages—the first stage with the Government weapon, by two representatives from every company of volunteers throughout the kingdom; the second stage by the highest sixty in the first, all of which sixty have prizes and the honour of being the "Queen's Sixty" for the year, firing for the great prize of £250 and the gold medal of the association. The honour of representing the regiments in this contest at Wimbledon is generally keenly sought by the volunteers, who each have to pay an entrance fee of £1, besides paying for the ammunition expended in winning the right to go. Formerly a new rifle was issued from the War Office to those who went to Wimbledon, and this rifle the volunteer, after the competition, kept as his service weapon, being answerable for it only to his regiment; but this year the following order has been issued respecting this point:—"All the long Enfield muzzle-loading rifles now in Government stores being required for conversion into breech loaders, the new rifles for the use of competitors in the first stage of the Queen's prize will this year be issued on loan. The rifles must be returned to the armourer of the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon before the conclusion of the prize-meeting." The entries for the prize close on June 15, and the whole mode of settling how the competitors shall be chosen is in the hands of the commanding officers, who generally leave the selection to be decided by competitive matches. The War Office has issued a notice that each competitor who has been chosen to represent his regiment at Wimbledon may have 200 rounds of ammunition from the Government stores, for "practice," at the cost price of 4s. 4d. the 100 rounds, and this will be issued from the military stations on the payment of the money and the production of a signed form. It is notified that no more ammunition will be sent to Newport this year; therefore when the stock is exhausted there ammunition will be drawn from other stations. The following is a complete list of the stations where the ammunition may be obtained. In England, at Aldershot, Bristol, Bull Point (near Devonport), Chatham, Chester, Dover, Harwich, Hyde Park, Manchester, Marchwood (near Southampton), Preston, Priddy's Hard (near Portsmouth), Sheerness, Tyne-mouth, Woolwich, and Weedon. In Wales, at Brecon, Newport, and Pembroke; and in Scotland, at Edinburgh, Fort George, and Stirling Castle.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE PRINCE OF WALES will act as president of the Royal Agricultural Society during the ensuing year.

THE ACCOUCHMENT OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS OF WALES is expected to take place in July.

THE HEALTH OF THE EX-EMPEROR CHARLOTTE has sensibly improved. She still lives at the Château de Laxen, and is constantly visited by her sister-in-law, the Queen of the Belgians, who accompanies her in her promenades.

THE QUEEN OF SAXONY has expressed displeasure at the untidy, dishevelled style of wearing the hair which has lately come into fashion among ladies. Having frequently to receive English and American ladies, who sometimes appear with their hair hanging loosely about their shoulders, her Majesty has established a regulation that all persons with such coiffures shall not be admitted at Court.

MME. MIRAMON, widow of the Mexican General of that name, who was shot, as may be remembered, has arrived at Brussels, accompanied by her children.

SIR JOHN PAKINGTON has been suffering from an attack of chicken-pox. SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, it is said, has resigned the post of Governor of Bombay, which has been offered to Lord Mayo.

COUNT BISMARCK has presented to the Parliament of the North German Confederation a bill to introduce the French decimal system.

MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE has joined the National Society for Women's Suffrage.

MR. PEABODY, it is said, left the Pope £200,000 before quitting Rome.

THE FUNERAL OF THE EARL OF CARDIGAN took place on Monday, at Deane church, Northamptonshire. It was a walking funeral, and a great number of the late Earl's tenants and neighbours were present at the mournful ceremony.

BALE is now in Paris, conducting the rehearsals of "The Bohemian Girl," which is about to be brought out at the Lyrique. This opera was given in France some years ago with great success.

CARDINAL BONAPARTE has just had conferred on him by the Pope the title of *Altezza Eminentissima*, instead of *Eminenza Reverendissima*, borne by his *confrères*; the Papal Court has also placed at his disposal, for ecclesiastical ceremonies, four state carriages, the servants of which will wear the Imperial livery.

THE RIGHT REV. DR. HARDING has resigned the Bishopric of Bombay, to which he was consecrated in 1851. His Lordship was formerly Rector of St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, Blackfriars. The Bishopric, which is worth £2500 a year, falls to the gift of Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., M.P., the Secretary of State for India in Council.

THE WAR IN JAPAN is over. Three of the daimios have assumed the government under the Mikado.

MR. WINWOOD READE will sail in a few weeks for the Gold Coast, and will probably commence by exploring the Assinie river. Mr. Reade will travel under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society.

THE IRONWORKERS of nearly the whole of the north of England have resolved to strike in the event of the employers persisting in an attempt—which they have given notice—to reduce the men's wages from the date of Saturday next.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ, who has recently been lecturing in America on artificial fish culture, declared his conviction that of all animal substances fish was the best adapted for food for those engaged in great mental labour, as it was the most nutritious in repairing the wear and tear of the human brain.

EARL GREY has given notice of his intention to move, in Committee on the Regulation of Railways Bill, the insertion of clauses imposing penalties for the emission of opaque smoke by railway engines required by the law to consume their own. The station-master in the district in which the offence is committed is to be the nominal defendant.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, having now to carry official correspondence without charging the postage to the several Government offices, have given an estimate of the quantity for the year. It is calculated at 14,121,300 ounces.

DR. TUPPER is now in this country, for the purpose of representing to the Imperial Government the views of Canada with reference to the appeal of Nova Scotia for a dissolution of the confederacy.

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has nominated the Hon. and Rev. C. A. Harris, M.A., Archdeacon of Wiltshire (a brother of the Earl of Malmesbury), to the Bishopric of Gibraltar, vacant by the resignation of the Right Rev. Dr. Trower, and the Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed Friday, May 1 (the Festival of St. Philip and St. James), for the consecration.

AN INFLUENTIAL MEETING was held in Liverpool, last week, of the principal Nonconformists connected with or interested in the principality of Wales, at which it was resolved, in the event of Mr. Gladstone's attack on the Established Church in Ireland proving successful, to proceed, without loss of time, to organise a regular system of agitation with the object of abolishing the Church Establishment in Wales.

EDWARD THORNTON, a child six years of age, has been burned to death in the Knighton workhouse, Herefordshire. The child, with five others, was in the infirmary suffering from some illness, and no nurse or other person was in attendance. The jury, at the inquest, "recommended fire-screens for the future, and the appointment of a responsible person to look after the sick in the workhouse."

SIR FREDERICK HEYGATE has given notice of the following amendment to Mr. Gladstone's first resolution on the Irish Church, after the word "That," insert "so long as the union between Great Britain and Ireland continues to exist, it is just and consistent that the principle of the Established Church should be maintained in Ireland, and its endowment on a scale suitable to the wants of the population."

THE VILLAGE OF VALBELLA-SUPERIORE, in the Milanese, was, a few days back, entirely destroyed by fire. An old woman, a young girl, and twenty-nine head of cattle perished in the flames. Six hundred and forty persons have been reduced to destitution by this catastrophe.

WHEN DR. ZIMMERMANN was at the Court of Berlin Frederick II. asked him one day, in conversation, if he could ascertain how many he had killed in the course of his practice. "That is an arduous task," replied the doctor, "but I think I may venture to say not half so many as your Majesty."

A VOTE OF £15,000 will be again proposed this Session to cover the deficiency in the weight by the wear of silver coin withdrawn from circulation in the course of the year, the coin being received at the Mint at its nominal value. There will also be a vote of £500 to pay premium at 2 per cent on old copper coin sent in to the Mint, and the carriage of bronze coin remitted in exchange.

A YOUNG GIRL called Mdlle. Azella on Monday night came to grief at the Holborn Circus in what is advertised as her "unrivalled performance on the flying trapeze, which includes a flight across the arena of one hundred feet, terminating in a somersault at an elevation of thirty feet from the platform." In the course of this "most graceful and wonderful" performance the poor girl missed her hold and fell to the platform, amid the shrieks of the audience. The shock was so severe that she fainted, and was carried off insensible, but, fortunately, not seriously hurt.

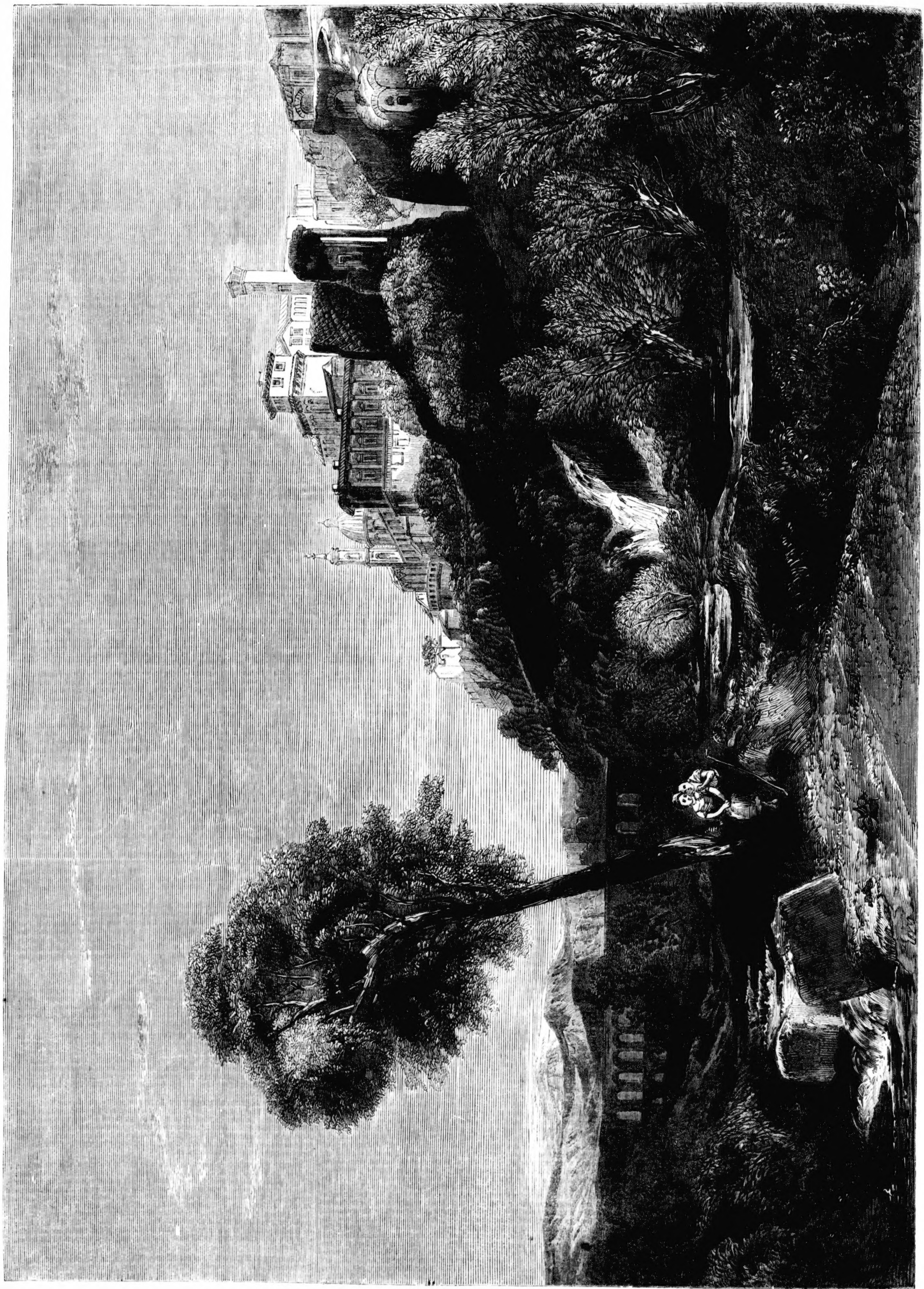
THE PERSONALITY OF THE LATE MR. CHARLES KEAN has been sworn under £35,000. He has left to his wife (formerly Miss Ellen Tree) a life interest in the sum of £25,000; and, after her decease, he leaves the principal to his daughter, Mary Maria Kean. To his daughter he leaves £100 a year during the life of her mother. The testator has left to Martha Elizabeth Chapman, daughter of John Kemble Chapman, brother-in-law of his wife, a legacy of £1000 and an annuity of £150, free of duty.

THE CANON RESIDENTIARY IN WORCESTER CATHEDRAL vacant by the death of the Rev. Christopher Benson, has been conferred by Mr. Disraeli, on the part of the Crown, on the Rev. Philip Wynter, D.D., President of St. John's College, Oxford. Dr. Wynter was chairman of Mr. Gathorne Hardy's committee when that gentleman successfully contested the representation of the University against Mr. Gladstone. He was ordained in 1816; so that he must be seventy-five years of age, even if he was ordained at the earliest canonical period.

IN AN EVANGELICAL CHURCH IN LEEDS, recently, the Incumbent gave notice that "the young ladies" who were candidates for confirmation were to meet at the parsonage, but that "the young women" were to assemble in the school-room! It is a question which of the two female sets was the most complimented—the ladies who were not considered women, or the women who were not, in a confirmation point of view, regarded as sufficiently ladylike to assemble at the parsonage.

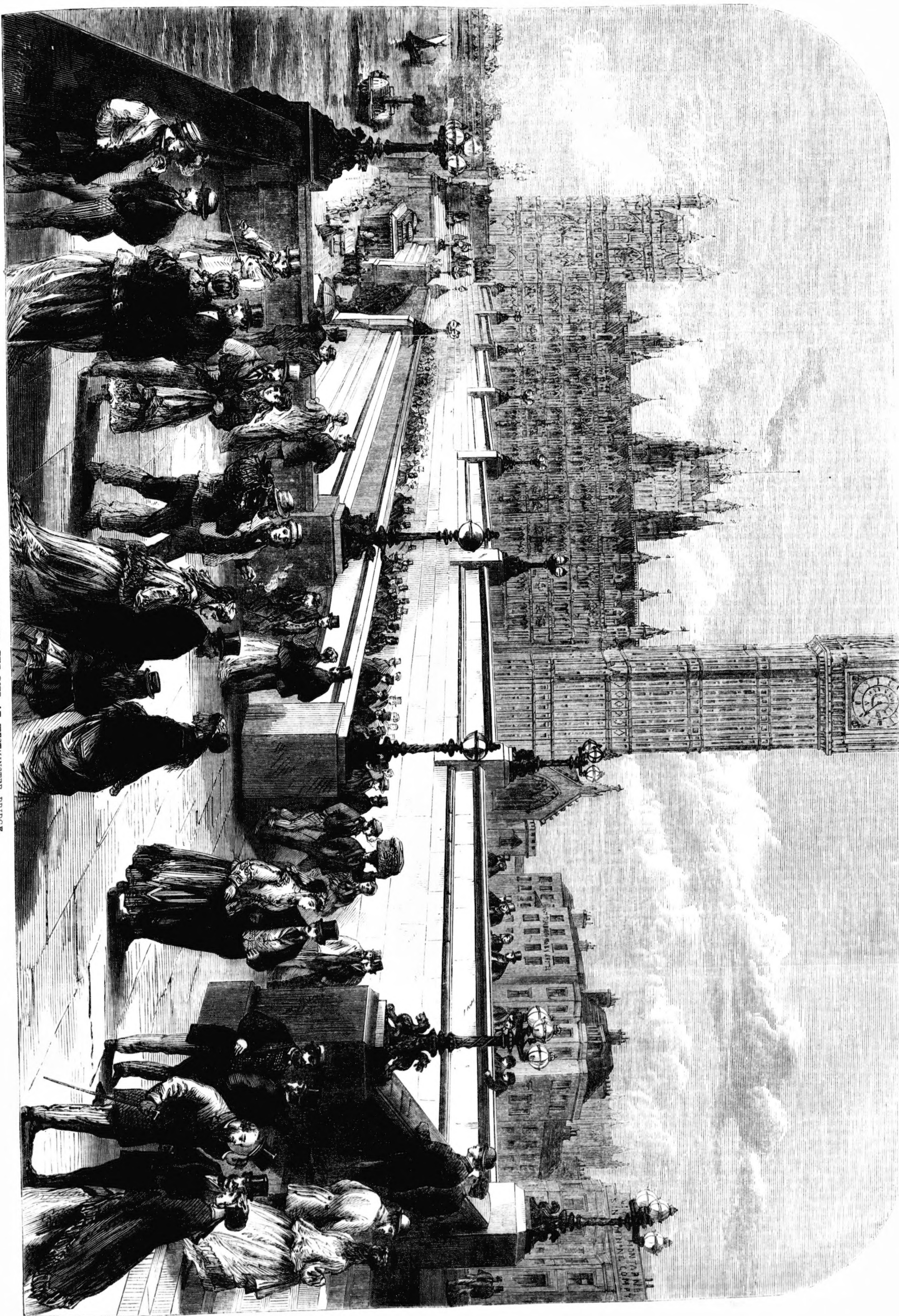
BISHOP SELWYN, a day or two since, was at the opening of a new iron church at Talk-o'-th'-Hill. The church, which has been erected at the cost of the ladies of Linley Wood, is intended for the collier population; but for the occasion admission was by ticket, and the collier population was thus shut out. Greatly to the surprise of the respectable congregation, the Bishop, without any intimation on the subject, on leaving the chancel, during the singing of the hymn before the sermon, passed through to the porch, and preached to the people outside, bareheaded. The circumstance of coming outside to address them, and his Lordship's earnestness and sincerity, which are evident to all who hear him, made a deep impression on his hearers.

A SHOCKING MURDER is reported from Wohlen, in the canton of Argau, Switzerland. A Jew named Guggenheim, twenty-two years of age, called upon some persons who owed him a debt. Hardly had he entered the house when the occupants fell on him with sticks and hatchets, and killed him. They then took 600f. from his pocket, and buried the body in the cellar. The non-appearance of the murdered man produced inquiries which led to a knowledge of his visit to the house and his subsequent death.



"LOBETTO'S NECKLACE." (FROM THE PICTURE BY TURNER.)

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT: THE PIER AT WESTMINSTER BRIDGE



"LORETTO'S NECKLACE."

This picture is by no means the best known work of Turner, although it was placed in the collection of his paintings, and is remarkably illustrative of some of his marvellous achievements in colour. It may be said, indeed, that the subject was in itself an inspiration for such a colourist as Turner, and the scene more than sufficient to rouse even his utmost skill; for natural beauty, architectural grandeur, and traditional importance are all combined in this town of Macerata, on the Adriatic. Most of our readers will remember that Loretto, or Loreto, was formerly one of the most celebrated shrines in Europe, and at certain seasons of the year swarmed with pilgrims, who went to visit "La Santa Casa"—the Holy House. The legend declares that this building (an oblong, four-sided place, with brick walls, covered with cement) was the veritable dwelling of the Virgin Mary. It is about 40 ft. long, 20 ft. wide, and 25 ft. high; and contains only one room, with a door, a chimney, and a window; while in a niche is, or was, a statue of the Virgin, carved from cedar-wood. This house, it was declared, was removed from Nazareth—where it was often visited by the Christian pilgrims—in the year 1291, after the Mussulmans took Ptolemais, the last hold of the Christians in Palestine. It was, of course, lifted up and removed by supernatural power, and was placed on the top of a hill in Dalmatia, near the seacoast between Tersacum and Fiume, of which district Nicolo Frangipani was Governor. After remaining some time at Dalmatia, and being the object of public wonder and veneration, it was again removed by invisible hands; and in December, 1294, was carried across the Adriatic to a hill near Recanti, where it was set upon land belonging to a woman named Lauretta, the diminutive of Laura, from which the name of the present town is derived. This legend furnished Tasso with the subject of his poem beginning "Ecco fra le tempeste e i fieri venti." A magnificent church was afterwards built round the holy house, and enriched and embellished by successive Popes; and as the church had encased the house, so a town grew around the church, where a very considerable trade was formerly carried on in beads, rosaries, Agni Dei, and other sacred ornaments. Of course, Loreto became a Bishop's see, and its treasury was well filled until 1796, when Pius VI. made use of the wealth deposited there for the purpose of satisfying the demands of the French, so that, when they took Loreto in the following year, there was very little money left. The church and the treasury were again enriched after the restoration, however; and though Loreto is of less importance to the traveller than to the artist, it is still a place of some reputation in the Papal States.

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.

ONLY those who inspect the embankment of the Thames from an engineering and architectural point of view can appreciate the difficulties that had to be overcome in its construction, and the exquisite finish with which the works have been perfected. In the opinion of engineers, both English and foreign, there has seldom been so colossal a work in granite put together with the same completeness. It literally fits with the neatness of cabinet-work, and some of the landing-stages and piers will remain as standards of what such works should be. Some idea may be formed of the magnitude and importance of the undertaking when we say that a river wall in granite, 8 ft. in thickness, has been built so as to dam out nearly thirty acres of the river; that this wall is nearly 7000 ft. long; that it averages more than 40 ft. high, and its foundations go from 16 ft. to 30 ft. below the bed of the river. In the formation of this wall and the auxiliary works of drainage, subways, and filling in with earth behind it there have been used nearly 700,000 cubic feet of granite, about 30,000,000 bricks, over 300,000 bushels of cement, nearly a million cubic feet of concrete, 125,000 cubic yards of earth have been dug out, and no less than 1,200,000 cubic yards of earth filled in. Such stupendous quantities of material expended over so short a space of ground have never been heard of till now, and would, if so employed, have been equal to building half a dozen structures like the great Pyramid.

The end of the embankment next to Westminster Bridge and for a long way past Whitehall is finished, with the exception of the roadway, which, it is said, it will be useless to complete, as, at some indefinite time, the Metropolitan Railway will cut it all up again to make their tunnel. But, as a steam boat pier for arrival and departure, the public will have the use of it in a short time. As a pier, this portion of the embankment might be opened at any time; but the lighters which are being built to fit into its stone recesses are not yet ready. A noble flight of stone steps, 40 ft. wide, will give entrance from Westminster Bridge to this portion of the embankment. As far as it has yet been constructed, there are six piers along the face of the embankment—one at Westminster, for steam-boats; one at York-gate, for the landing of small boats; one at Hungerford, extending on each side of the piers of the present bridge, for steamers; one at the Adelphi, for small boats; one at Waterloo for steamers; and one at Temple-gardens, also for steamers. As a matter of course, however, small boats will be at liberty to use these landing-places, but York-gate and the Adelphi are built especially for their accommodation. York-gate will be one of the prettiest stations on the bank, but the landing-place at Temple-gardens will be, of its kind, unsurpassed. The great frontage of this pier—nearly 600 ft.—the width of its stone stairways, the solidity and height of its abutments or terminals, and, above all, the carved granite arch which will give access to it from the land, will make this station one of the most conspicuous ornaments of the river. The arch which leads to it is a triumph of granite-work. All the piers and landing-places are of different designs, though they mostly all keep the same type of massive and enduring architecture, as befits a great work designed to last for centuries to come.

Our Engraving represents the appearance the pier at Westminster may be supposed to present when finally completed and in use. At this point the embankment roadway, which rises at an inclination of 1 in 80 to the level of the bridge, will be set back some 30 ft. or 40 ft. from the face of the embankment wall. The promenade and steam-boat pier, which is a pretty little structure, occupies the intervening space, and is approachable by a roomy flight of steps opposite the Houses of Parliament. The landing-place at Temple gardens, however, though still obscured by scaffolding, &c., is the *chef-d'œuvre* of the undertaking. The design is extremely bold and picturesque, and the workmanship exhibited in its erection should make the author and contractor proud of their work, since it has furnished them with an opportunity (which they have fully seized) of giving a marked character to this new addition to the sights of London, and of reflecting credit upon the national taste and skill. There are, in addition, a commodious steam-boat pier, and landing-stairs for smaller craft not requiring pontoon accommodation. The pier, as a whole, has a frontage of 470 ft., and has, as well as a large recess in the centre for a pontoon, a separate recess at each end to receive the ascending and descending bridge. The landing-stairs are placed on each side of the chief recess, and they descend to low water from a landing on the same level as the embankment roadway. The work projects into the river beyond the general boundary of the wall over 30 ft., and the recesses formed out of this projection are boldly arched. The screen walls and the brickwork are unusually strong, a special clause in the specifications enjoining that care shall be taken to bond the masonry of the screen walls with the brickwork of the tie walls, and all necessary bond-stones inserted for the purpose. Instead of being curved, as elsewhere, the front wall is here vertical, built, like the rest, of brick, and faced with the usual granite slabs. Under the landing-places there are ingenious contrivances for flushing to prevent the accumulation of mud and slush under the pontoons. An open balustrade surmounts this pier, as is the case with the others, but the superior size affords it a better display. It is ornamented with lamps and pedestals, is carried round the sides of the upper landing-place and along the top of the screen wall, and terminates in a lofty and conspicuous centre pedestal, which is intended to bear sculpture. From the keystone of the central arch, which has a really magnificent effect when

looked upon from either side, a sculptured head of Father Thames looks approvingly upon this vigorous curtailment of his domains. Nothing has yet been definitely settled with respect to the statuary to be placed on the pedestals, but the intention points to something of an allegorical character. In addition to the lights at the steam-boat landing-stage, there will be twenty-four lamps on the parapet-wall above; and the general view of the pier from the water when the lamps are lighted will be extremely pretty. The beauty of the two noble flights of stairs is apparent now, and at this point some idea may be formed of the appearance of the work as a whole when the ornamental details are added and the entire facing is exposed. The Middle Temple Library is within gunshot of the pier; and, as the Temple Gardens themselves adjoin the inner boundary of the embankment, in course of time there is every probability that this portion of the embankment will be considered one of the pleasantest lounges in London. At intervals along the breast of the embankment are colossal carved lions' heads, one of which is shown in our small Engraving on page 236.

In the short length where coffer-dams were used—or, indeed, along any part of the works where piling was employed—the piles have never been drawn. The reason for this, of course, is obvious: to prevent any movement in the soil which must be caused if such a vast bulk of timber was dragged up from far below the bed of the river, and, indeed, in some cases even below the bed of the embankment wall itself. The huge elm piles have therefore been sawn off at a little below the river's bed, and still left so as to give to the river wall when built the same support which they gave when building. In the iron caissons, also, the same prudent rule has been followed. The caissons were simply cylinders of cast iron, elliptical in shape, which, like so many tubes, were planted side by side, and laden with weights till they could be forced down no further. They were then bolted together in the form of an iron wall, made water-tight, and the water behind them which they had dammed off from the river pumped out till all was dry, when the embankment wall was built behind them. Only the upper parts of three iron caissons have been removed. The lower masses still remain as firm as the first day they were forced in to keep the water out. The support which these give to the strength of the main wall is, of course, immense. Nothing, however, short of an earthquake could easily weaken the foundations, which are taken deep below the bed of the river into the London clay, and on concrete in this the bricks and granite are laid in cement. Much difficulty was experienced in getting a good foundation near Hungerford Bridge, where the soil was marshy and unsound, and it was not till it had been dug away to the depth of more than 30 ft. that the clay was reached at last. During these works the excavations were continued 8 ft. below the stonework of the foundations of one of the Hungerford piers—that is to say, 8 ft. of the piles on which the stonework rests were laid bare. The piling, however, was found to be absolutely perfect; and as soon as the excavations were completed all round, the pier was filled in with concrete, which has now bound it together as if set in solid rock and made it ten times stronger than it was before. In the same way the piling below one of the piers of Waterloo Bridge was laid bare for a depth of 4 ft., and found to be as complete as the day it was driven into the soil. One small piece of piling has, in fact, been taken out as a specimen, and from its appearance it seems difficult to believe that it has been long out from the tree, much less been in mud and water for nearly fifty years.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

A FEW words, and only a few, upon the late division. Down to eight o'clock on Friday night few expected a majority of more than forty against the amendment. For the original resolution it was generally thought that the majority would be something less. Indeed, a Liberal member of the Upper House, formerly a member of the Lower, when the door was shut for the second division, confidently predicted that the majority on that division would not be much more than half the former. In fact, the uncertainty during the last week has baffled all calculation. Neither Glyn nor Taylor, till the last hour, could tell within twenty what the majority would be. What strikes me about the division is the number of men absent without pairs. I never knew anything like this before on a division of similar importance. There were seventeen Liberals absent without pairs, and five Conservatives. I know very well, of course, that, being absent, the majority of the seventeen could not be paired; but why were they away? James Brocklehurst is too infirm to come; Julian Goldsmid is just married and is abroad; Lawrence Oliphant is abroad, ill; John Steel is unwell; Sir Thomas Wynnington ditto; Robert Jardine has not been seen since Session—I suspect that he is on the Continent. But why did not Sir Roundell Palmer vote? Is he unsound in the faith? Richard Fort has been for some time absent; Colonel Packe is often uncertain and wavering; Sir George Colthurst we knew would not vote; James Brown, ill, I suspect. Jonathan Pim has told us he did not vote because he felt himself virtually pledged to his constituents. The two Mackinnons, proverbially uncertain; Bingham Barry, never to be relied on; Sir Morton Peto bankrupt and incapacitated; Colonel Pryse I know nothing about. There is little difficulty with the absent Conservatives. Lord Cranborne voted in the second division, but not in the first; Gaskell, fickle as the wind; Sandford followed the example of Cranborne; Leader and Vandeuleur, Protestants representing Catholic constituents, chose the middle path, which, I fancy, will not be found to be the path of safety. The Liberals absent were 17; Liberals who voted wrongly, 7; total, 24. Conservatives absent, 5; Conservatives who voted wrongly (rightly?), 5; total, 10. If all had been present and every man had voted with his party, the addition to the Liberal majority would have been 14 on the first division, making it 74 instead of 60. The Liberal party, then, has, nominally, a majority of 74.

Here are a few scraps of gossip which may be interesting to your readers. Mr. Weekes, R.A., has completed in marble the Stothard memorial bust for the National Collection, and it will, I believe, be shown in the forthcoming exhibition of the Royal Academy. A statue of the late Sir Rowland Hill has been completed by Mr. Peter Hollins. The statue, which cost 950 gs., has been cut out of a block of Carrara marble, weighing three tons. The figure is represented in a standing posture, the left foot being slightly advanced, and the left hand resting on a low pedestal. In the right hand Sir Rowland holds a roll of penny postage-stamps, suggesting the work on which his fame chiefly rests. The figure is 6 ft. 8 in. in height. The statue is likewise to be sent to the Royal Academy's exhibition previous to being fixed in its site at Birmingham.—The picture Mr. Faed intends for exhibition this year in the Academy "represents a working man who has been watching his sick boy through a restless night; the child, holding on by his father's sleeve, has fallen asleep; daylight finds them both at rest—worn out."—I believe it was suggested in your columns, some time ago, in noticing her Majesty's Journal, that a cheap edition should be issued, so as to place the work within the reach of all orders of the Queen's subjects. This has now been done, a cheap and yet elegant edition of the Journal having been published. In connection with this subject, I may mention that Messrs. Bell and Daldy have in preparation a volume of Scottish scenery, containing views of many of the places of interest visited by her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by descriptive letterpress, with an essay on the characteristics of Scottish scenery by a popular writer; the whole under the superintendence of a gentleman well known in literary circles. The illustrations, it is stated, "are exquisite sun pictures, taken by a process discovered by the artist, Mr. Joseph Adam, who has been engaged many years in bringing it to perfection. By this invention the photographs have all the soft appearance of the finest line engravings, and are works of a very high class, the middle distances being as clearly defined as by the pencil, while the foregrounds are like delicious bits of pre-Raphaelite painting. One specimen shown to us, a view of Loch Katrine from the Silver Strand, looking towards Ellen's Isle, is a marvellous bit of execution; the glint of sunshine through the trees the shadow of Ben-an in

the clear lake, and the gleaming of the water in the distance, make altogether as lovely a bit of painting as ever came from an artist's hand."—Another new periodical! A monthly serial, to be called the *Oak*, and to be illustrated by George Cruikshank and others, is announced. The prospectus states that "on the editorial staff are Sir John Bowring, Dr. Collingwood, the eminent naturalist, the author of 'The Gentle Life,' E. L. Blanchard, Dillon Croker, J. Ashby Sterry, Mrs. Newton Crossland, and other popular writers. Biographical sketches, with authentic portraits of living persons of eminence, will form a leading feature in the new adventurer. Several writers of fiction have been enlisted in the cause." The first number of the *Oak* will appear in the beginning of May. Truly, if the British public be not well read and thoroughly amused, it is not for lack of magazines.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

THE MAGAZINES.

If there is anybody who is not yet tired of the question of the Disraeli Premiership he may find something to please him in the political paper of the new *St. James's*, which is, as most people know, edited by Mrs. Riddell now. It is a judiciously-varied number, containing papers about cabs, opera, La Rochefoucauld, and half a dozen other matters. In the opening of a novel called "Hirell" one welcomes a pen apparently new, but with both power and culture. The narrative begins with an effective situation, and the "prelude," like the asides, arrests attention. Mrs. Riddell's new story, "A Life's Asize," is told, of course, to an audience whose ears are bespoken, and promises well.

No living writer has said so many excellent and discriminating things about love as Mr. Arthur Helps, and in "Realism" he reopens the dear old theme. Readers who are well up in his handling of the topic will note how much he repeats himself; but they will note it without a tinge of displeasure. Here is one charming passage:—"There would probably be no such thing as jealousy if souls were visible; for we should then find that the love of any person for any other is so completely a peculiar relation between those two only, that there would be nothing for any third person to be jealous of." In the present number of *Macmillan* Mr. Leslie Stephen, Mr. Goldwin Smith, and Mrs. Fawcett contribute papers of great interest; but if a few young "lovers" so-called, and a few "married couples" so called, will read Mr. Helps on the "Loves of Realism" and the "Ainah," it is just possible they will be made a little wiser—perhaps a little sadder, too. Well, I do not speak with any confidence, because—because—ah! Well, the ungracious reason shall go unwritten. There are things which not even Mr. Helps's Gretchen or Ainah (I say or, but they are both *calquies* on the same living model!) could not teach people (If Kings v. 7).

In *London Society*—always so pretty and so entertaining—I find much to like in the "Piccadilly Papers;" and this last instalment (to use an ugly word) is full of intelligence, kindly feeling, and varied knowledge. But a writer with these qualifications ought to be above talking of the "collapse of Mr. Mill's political reputation." See the current *Fortnightly*, pp. 472-4. The mistake made by Mr. Mill is a generous one—he has shown his "hand" too soon and too daringly. As to his statesmanship, let us postpone the question for a while. Mr. Piccadilly seems to be profoundly struck with the facts that the *Pall Mall* and *Saturday Review* have actually called Mr. Mill both "illogical and unphilosophical." And this he calls "the decline and fall of Mr. Mill." Now, how much does Mr. Piccadilly suppose Mr. Mill cares for the *Pall Mall* or the *Saturday Review*? He is wrong, too, in saying that, "ordinarily, the *Pall Mall Gazette* would follow Mr. Mill with the utmost devotion." Both the *P.M.G.* and the *S.R.* have shown a disposition (in the *P.M.G.* the tendency has been rather latent, however) to depreciate Mr. Mill as a politician. Lastly, even if Mr. Mill had "collapsed," it would not only be ungrateful but unwise and mischievous to say it, unless he were both dangerous and incapable of doing service to Liberalism. Men like Mill and Gladstone have quite enough to struggle with in a club of demoralised mediocrities like the House of Commons; and, though we need not puff them, we need never be in a hurry to find them out in anything maladroit.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

Mr. H. Lemon appears to have stepped into the official shoes that Messrs. Brough and Halliday have vacated. He has supplied two "apropos farces," one to the ADELPHI and one to the HAYMARKET. The Adelphi farce is on the subject of the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race, while the Haymarket farce is founded on the co-operative movement—two subjects of considerable interest at the present moment. It is too evident that the titles of these farces have very little reference to their subject-matter; they appear to have been clapped on at the last moment with more regard to their p.p. character than to the plots of the pieces they refer to. "The Co-operative Movement" treats of a Custom-House clerk who loves a young lady, but fears to marry her on his limited income of £250 a year. However, the advantages derived from the co-operative movement present themselves so strongly to the mind of the prudent young gentleman (in the course of a co-operative luncheon) that he determines to marry her at all risks. Mr. Compton plays an office messenger, who also acts as a hired waiter, with much quiet drollery; Mr. Kendal gives proper effect to the young clerk; and Miss Snowden represents the young lady's elderly aunt, who is under the impression that the clerk's attentions to her niece are intended for her. The farce, however, is much too slight in construction, and the interest of the audience flags long before the curtain falls on the little piece.

"Go to Putney," the title of the Adelphi farce, has a still more slender connection with its subject. A young lady whose husband has died at sea is courted by a young gentleman who rows No. 7 in the Oxford eight. The action of the piece is supposed to take place on the day of the boat-race, and, of course, the young lady's hand is made to depend upon the issue of the race. During the time that the race is being rowed, a seafaring man turns up who, by an ordinary equivocation, is supposed by all interested in the matter to be the long lost husband of the young lady whose hand is sought by the unfortunate No. 7. Some confusion is at first produced in that young gentleman's mind, but when it appears that the seafaring gentleman is the husband—not of the young lady the undergraduate loves, but of her landlady, Mrs. Green, his anxiety is relieved and all ends happily. Mr. Belmore has an artistic make-up as the sea captain, and does his best with an indifferent part. The farce may be said to be successful.

IRISH CHURCH DEBATES AND DIVISIONS.—When, in 1856, Mr. Miall proposed a motion similar to that of Mr. Gladstone, it was supported by but 95 votes, and rejected by a majority of 70; only 322 members voting on the occasion. In 1853, when the question was revived by Mr. Dillwyn, that gentleman would not press it to a division; and Sir George Grey declared that dis-establishment could not be effected without a revolution. In 1856 Sir John Gray submitted a motion on the subject, but without obtaining a division. Last year he was more successful—his motion being supported by 183 votes, and lost by only 12; while Mr. Gladstone spoke in emphatic condemnation of the Establishment. Now, 330 members have voted for Mr. Gladstone's motion, and the majority in its favour is 60, or nearly twice as great a majority as that which in 1855 (33) voted for the more limited policy involved in the appropriation clause.

THE HAMILTON ESTATES.—A decision was a few days ago pronounced, in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, which affects seriously the future position of the successors to the great Scotch Dukedom of Hamilton, Brandon, and Chateaufort. The present Duke has brought an action of declaration against his brother, Lord Charles George Archibald Hamilton, and others, for the purpose of having it found and declared that the various deeds of entail of the Hamilton estates are invalid and ineffectual in so far as regards the prohibitive, and irritant, and resolutive clauses therein contained and referred to, and that he (the pursuer) is entitled to hold the estates in fee simple, and dispose of them at pleasure. Lord Brough has given judgment, finding that the entails under which the Duke of Hamilton holds his ancestral estates are invalid, and that he may bring the property to the hammer as soon as he pleases. There will, of course, be an appeal to the Inner House, but it is said that the best legal authorities entertain no doubt that the Lord Ordinary's judgment will be affirmed.

Literature.

LORD CRANBORNE, it is reported, has been offered the post of Governor-General of Canada, the offer being made after his Lordship's late attack upon the Government and before Mr. Disraeli's reply.

"LORETTO'S NECKLACE."

THIS picture is by no means the best known work of Turner, although it was placed in the collection of his paintings, and is remarkably illustrative of some of his marvellous achievements in colour. It may be said, indeed, that the subject was in itself an inspiration for such a colourist as Turner, and the scene more than sufficient to rouse even his utmost skill; for natural beauty, architectural grandeur, and traditional importance are all combined in this town of Macerata, on the Adriatic. Most of our readers will remember that Loretto, or Loreto, was formerly one of the most celebrated shrines in Europe, and at certain seasons of the year swarmed with pilgrims, who went to visit "La Santa Casa"—the Holy House. The legend declares that this building (an oblong, four-sided place, with brick walls, covered with cement) was the veritable dwelling of the Virgin Mary. It is about 40 ft. long, 20 ft. wide, and 25 ft. high; and contains only one room, with a door, a chimney, and a window; while in a niche is, or was, a statue of the Virgin, carved from cedar-wood. This house, it was declared, was removed from Nazareth—where it was often visited by the Christian pilgrims—in the year 1291, after the Muslims took Ptolemais, the last hold of the Christians in Palestine. It was, of course, lifted up and removed by supernatural power, and was placed on the top of a hill in Dalmatia, near the seacoast between Tersactum and Fiume, of which district Nicolo Frangipani was Governor. After remaining some time at Dalmatia, and being the object of public wonder and veneration, it was again removed by invisible hands; and in December, 1294, was carried across the Adriatic to a hill near Recanti, where it was set upon land belonging to a woman named Lauretta, the diminutive of Laura, from which the name of the present town is derived. This legend furnished Tasso with the subject of his poem beginning "Ecco fra le tempeste e i feri venti." A magnificent church was afterwards built round the holy house, and enriched and embellished by successive Popes; and as the church had encased the house, so a town grew around the church, where a very considerable trade was formerly carried on in beads, rosaries, Agni Dei, and other sacred ornaments. Of course, Loreto became a Bishop's see, and its treasury was well filled until 1796, when Pius VI. made use of the wealth deposited there for the purpose of satisfying the demands of the French, so that, when they took Loreto in the following year, there was very little money left. The church and the treasury were again enriched after the restoration, however; and though Loreto is of less importance to the traveller than to the artist, it is still a place of some reputation in the Papal States.

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.

ONLY those who inspect the embankment of the Thames from an engineering and architectural point of view can appreciate the difficulties that had to be overcome in its construction, and the exquisite finish with which the works have been perfected. In the opinion of engineers, both English and foreign, there has seldom been so colossal a work in granite put together with the same completeness. It literally fits with the neatness of cabinet-work, and some of the landing-stages and piers will remain as standards of what such works should be. Some idea may be formed of the magnitude and importance of the undertaking when we say that a river wall in granite, 8 ft. in thickness, has been built so as to dam out nearly thirty acres of the river; that this wall is nearly 7000 ft. long; that it averages more than 40 ft. high, and its foundations go from 16 ft. to 30 ft. below the bed of the river. In the formation of this wall and the auxiliary works of drainage, subways, and filling in with earth behind it there have been used nearly 700,000 cubic feet of granite, about 30,000,000 bricks, over 300,000 bushels of cement, nearly a million cubic feet of concrete, 125,000 cubic yards of earth have been dug out, and no less than 1,200,000 cubic yards of earth filled in. Such stupendous quantities of material expended over so short a space of ground have never been heard of till now, and would, if so employed, have been equal to building half a dozen structures like the great Pyramid.

The end of the embankment next to Westminster Bridge and for a long way past Whitehall is finished, with the exception of the roadway, which, it is said, it would be useless to complete, as, at some indefinite time, the Metropolitan Railway will cut it all up again to make their tunnel. But, as a steam boat pier for arrival and departure, the public will have the use of it in a short time. As a pier, this portion of the embankment might be opened at any time; but the lighters which are being built to fit into its stone recesses are not yet ready. A noble flight of stone steps, 40 ft. wide, will give entrance from Westminster Bridge to this portion of the embankment. As far as it has yet been constructed, there are six piers along the face of the embankment—one at Westminster, for steam-boats; one at York-gate, for the landing of small boats; one at Hungerford, extending on each side of the piers of the present bridge, for steamers; one at the Adelphi, for small boats; one at Waterloo for steamers; and one at Temple-gardens, also for steamers. As a matter of course, however, small boats will be at liberty to use these landing-places, but York-gate and the Adelphi are built especially for their accommodation. York-gate will be one of the prettiest stations on the bank, but the landing-place at Temple-gardens will be, of its kind, unsurpassed. The great frontage of this pier—nearly 600 ft.—the width of its stone stairways, the solidity and height of its abutments or terminals, and, above all, the carved granite arch which will give access to it from the land, will make this station one of the most conspicuous ornaments of the river. The arch which leads to it is a triumph of granite-work. All the piers and landing-places are of different designs, though they mostly all keep the same type of massive and enduring architecture, as befits a great work designed to last for centuries to come.

Our Engraving represents the appearance the pier at Westminster may be supposed to present when finally completed and in use. At this point the embankment roadway, which rises at an inclination of 1 in 80 to the level of the bridge, will be set back some 30 ft. or 40 ft. from the face of the embankment wall. The promenade and steam-boat pier, which is a pretty little structure, occupies the intervening space, and is approachable by a roomy flight of steps opposite the Houses of Parliament. The landing-place at Temple Gardens, however, though still obscured by scaffolding, &c., is the *chef-d'œuvre* of the undertaking. The design is extremely bold and picturesque, and the workmanship exhibited in its erection should make the author and contractor proud of their work, since it has furnished them with an opportunity (which they have fully seized) of giving a marked character to this new addition to the sights of London, and of reflecting credit upon the national taste and skill. There are, in addition, a commodious steam-boat pier, and landing-stairs for smaller craft not requiring pontoon accommodation. The pier, as a whole, has a frontage of 470 ft., and has, as well as a large recess in the centre for a pontoon, a separate recess at each end to receive the ascending and descending bridge. The landing-stairs are placed on each side of the chief recess, and they descend to low water from a landing on the same level as the embankment roadway. The work projects into the river beyond the general boundary of the wall over 30 ft., and the recesses formed out of this projection are boldly arched. The screen walls and the brickwork are unusually strong, a special clause in the specifications enjoining that care shall be taken to bond the masonry of the screen walls with the brickwork of the tie walls, and all necessary bond-stones inserted for the purpose. Instead of being carved, as elsewhere, the front wall is here vertical, built, like the rest, of brick, and faced with the usual granite slabs. Under the landing-places there are ingenious contrivances for flushing to prevent the accumulation of mud and slush under the pontoons. An open balustrade surmounts this pier, as is the case with the others, but the superior size affords it a better display. It is ornamented with lamps and pedestals, is carried round the sides of the upper landing-place and along the top of the screen wall, and terminates in a lofty and conspicuous centre pedestal, which is intended to bear sculpture. From the keystone of the central arch, which has a really magnificent effect when

looked upon from either side, a sculptured head of Father Thames looks approvingly upon this vigorous curtailment of his domains. Nothing has yet been definitely settled with respect to the statutory to be placed on the pedestals, but the intention points to something of an allegorical character. In addition to the lights at the steam-boat landing-stage, there will be twenty-four lamps on the parapet-wall above; and the general view of the pier from the water when the lamps are lighted will be extremely pretty. The beauty of the two noble flights of stairs is apparent now, and at this point some idea may be formed of the appearance of the work as a whole when the ornamental details are added and the entire facing is exposed. The Middle Temple Library is within gunshot of the pier; and, as the Temple Gardens themselves adjoin the inner boundary of the embankment, in course of time there is every probability that this portion of the embankment will be considered one of the pleasantest lounges in London. At intervals along the breast of the embankment are colossal carved lions' heads, one of which is shown in our small Engraving on page 236.

In the short length where coffer-dams were used—or, indeed, along any part of the works where piling was employed—the piles have never been drawn. The reason for this, of course, is obvious: to prevent any movement in the soil which must be caused if such a vast bulk of timber was dragged up from far below the bed of the river, and, indeed, in some cases even below the bed of the embankment wall itself. The huge elm piles have therefore been sawn off at a little below the river's bed, and still left so as to give to the river wall when built the same support which they gave when building. In the iron caissons, also, the same prudent rule has been followed. The caissons were simply cylinders of cast iron, elliptical in shape, which, like so many tubes, were planted side by side, and laden with weights till they could be forced down no further. They were then bolted together in the form of an iron wall, made water-tight, and the water behind them which they had dammed off from the river pumped out till all was dry, when the embankment wall was built behind them. Only the upper parts of three iron caissons have been removed. The lower masses still remain as firm as the first day they were forced in to keep the water out. The support which these give to the strength of the main wall is, of course, immense. Nothing, however, short of an earthquake could easily weaken the foundations, which are taken deep below the bed of the river into the London clay, and on concrete in this the bricks and granite are laid in cement. Much difficulty was experienced in getting a good foundation near Hungerford Bridge, where the soil was marshy and unsound, and it was not till it had been dug away to the depth of more than 30 ft. that the clay was reached at last. During these works the excavations were continued 8 ft. below the stonework of the foundations of one of the Hungerford piers—that is to say, 8 ft. of the piles on which the stonework rests were laid bare. The piling, however, was found to be absolutely perfect; and as soon as the excavations were completed all round, the pier was filled in with concrete, which has now bound it together as if set in solid rock and made it ten times stronger than it was before. In the same way the piling below one of the piers of Waterloo Bridge was laid bare for a depth of 4 ft., and found to be as complete as the day it was driven into the soil. One small piece of piling has, in fact, been taken out as a specimen, and from its appearance it seems difficult to believe that it has been long cut from the tree, much less been in mud and water for nearly fifty years.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

A FEW words, and only a few, upon the late division. Down to eight o'clock on Friday night few expected a majority of more than forty against the amendment. For the original resolution it was generally thought that the majority would be something less. Indeed, a Liberal member of the Upper House, formerly a member of the Lower, when the door was shut for the second division, confidently predicted that the majority on that division would not be much more than half the former. In fact, the uncertainty during the last week has baffled all calculation. Neither Glyn nor Taylor, till the last hour, could tell within twenty what the majority would be. What strikes me about the division is the number of men absent without pairs. I never knew anything like this before on a division of similar importance. There were seventeen Liberals absent without pairs, and five Conservatives. I know very well, of course, that, being absent, the majority of the seventeen could not be paired; but why were they away? James Brocklehurst is too infirm to come; Julian Goldsmid is just married and is abroad; Lawrence Oliphant is abroad, ill; John Steel is unwell; Sir Thomas Winnington ditto; Robert Jardine has not been seen this Session—I suspect that he is on the Continent. But why did not Sir Roundell Palmer vote? Is he unsound in the faith? Richard Fort has been for some time absent; Colonel Packe is often uncertain and wavering; Sir George Colthurst we knew would not vote; James Brown, ill, I suspect. Jonathan Pim has told us he did not vote because he felt himself virtually pledged to his constituents. The two Mackinnons, proverbially uncertain; Bingham Barry, never to be relied on; Sir Morton Peto bankrupt and incapacitated; Colonel Pryse I know nothing about. There is little difficulty with the absent Conservatives. Lord Cranborne voted in the second division, but not in the first; Gaskell, fickle as the wind; Sandford followed the example of Cranborne; Leader and Vandeleur, Protestants representing Catholic constituents, chose the middle path, which, I fancy, will not be found to be the path of safety. The Liberals absent were 17; Liberals who voted wrongly, 7; total, 24. Conservatives absent, 5; Conservatives who voted wrongly (rightly?), 5; total, 10. If all had been present and every man had voted with his party, the addition to the Liberal majority would have been 14 on the first division, making it 74 instead of 60. The Liberal party, then, has, nominally, a majority of 74.

Here are a few scraps of gossip which may be interesting to your readers. Mr. Weekes, R.A., has completed in marble the Stothard memorial bust for the National Collection, and it will, I believe, be shown in the forthcoming exhibition of the Royal Academy. A statue of the late Sir Rowland Hill has been completed by Mr. Peter Hollins. The statue, which cost 950 gu., has been cut out of a block of Carrara marble, weighing three tons. The figure is represented in a standing posture, the left foot being slightly advanced, and the left hand resting on a low pedestal. In the right hand Sir Rowland holds a roll of penny postage-stamps, suggesting the work on which his fame chiefly rests. The figure is 6 ft. 8 in. in height. The statue is likewise to be sent to the Royal Academy's exhibition previous to being fixed in its site at Birmingham. The picture Mr. Faed intends for exhibition this year in the Academy "represents a working man who has been watching his sick boy through a restless night; the child, holding on by his father's sleeve, has fallen asleep; daylight finds them both at rest—worn out."—I believe it was suggested in your columns, some time ago, in noticing her Majesty's Journal, that a cheap edition should be issued, so as to place the work within the reach of all orders of the Queen's subjects. This has now been done, a cheap and yet elegant edition of the Journal having been published. In connection with this subject, I may mention that Messrs. Bell and Daldy have in preparation a volume of Scottish scenery, containing views of many of the places of interest visited by her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by descriptive letterpress, with an essay on the characteristics of Scottish scenery by a popular writer; the whole under the superintendence of a gentleman well known in literary circles. The illustrations, it is stated, "are exquisite sun pictures, taken by a process discovered by the artist, Mr. Joseph Adam, who has been engaged many years in bringing it to perfection. By this invention the photographs have all the soft appearance of the finest line engravings, and are works of a very high class, the middle distances being as clearly defined as by the pencil, while the foregrounds are like delicious bits of pre-Raphaelite painting. One specimen shown to us, a view of Loch Katrine from the Silver Strand, looking towards Ellen's Isle, is a marvellous bit of execution; the glint of sunshine through the trees the shadow of Ben-an in

the clear lake, and the gleaming of the water in the distance, make altogether as lovely a bit of painting as ever came from an artist's hand."—Another new periodical! A monthly serial, to be called the *Oak*, and to be illustrated by George Cruikshank and others, is announced. The prospectus states that "on the editorial staff are Sir John Bowring, Dr. Collingwood, the eminent naturalist, the author of 'The Gentle Life,' E. L. Blanchard, Dillon Croker, J. Ashby Sterry, Mrs. Newton Crossland, and other popular writers. Biographical sketches, with authentic portraits of living persons of eminence, will form a leading feature in the new adventurer. Several writers of fiction have been enlisted in the cause." The first number of the *Oak* will appear in the beginning of May. Truly, if the British public be not well read and thoroughly amused, it is not for lack of magazines.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER. THE MAGAZINES.

If there is anybody who is not yet tired of the question of the Disraeli Premiership he may find something to please him in the political paper of the new *St. James's*, which is, as most people know, edited by Mrs. Riddell now. It is a judiciously-varied number, containing papers about cabs, opera, La Rochefoucauld, and half a dozen other matters. In the opening of a novel called "Hirell" one welcomes a pen apparently new, but with both power and culture. The narrative begins with an effective situation, and the "prelude," like the aides, arrests attention. Mrs. Riddell's new story, "A Life's Assize," is told, of course, to an audience whose ears are bespoken, and promises well.

No living writer has said so many excellent and discriminating things about love as Mr. Arthur Helps, and in "Realism" he re-opens the dear old theme. Readers who are well up in his handling of the topic will note how much he repeats himself; but they will note it without a tinge of displeasure. Here is one charming passage:—"There would probably be no such thing as jealousy if souls were visible; for we should then find that the love of any person for any other is so completely a peculiar relation between those two only, that there would be nothing for any third person to be jealous of." In the present number of *Macmillan* Mr. Leslie Stephen, Mr. Goldwin Smith, and Mrs. Fawcett contribute papers of great interest; but if a few young "lovers" so-called, and a few "married couples" so called, will read Mr. Helps on the "Loves of Realism" and the *Ainab*, it is just possible they will be made a little wiser—perhaps a little sadder, too. Only, I do not speak with any confidence, because—because—ah! Well, the ungracious reason shall go unwritten. There are things which not even Mr. Helps's *Gretchen* or *Ainab* (I say or, but they are both *calquées* on the same living model!) could not teach people (II Kings v. 7).

In *London Society*—always so pretty and so entertaining—I find much to like in the "Piccadilly Papers;" and this last instalment (to use an ugly word) is full of intelligence, kindly feeling, and varied knowledge. But a writer with these qualifications ought to be above talking of the "collapse of Mr. Mill's political reputation." See the current *Fortnightly*, pp. 472-4. The mistake made by Mr. Mill is a generous one—he has shown his "hand" too soon and too daringly. As to his statesmanship, let us postpone the question for a while. Mr. Piccadilly seems to be profoundly struck with the facts that the *Pall Mall* and *Saturday Review* have actually called Mr. Mill both "illogical and unphilosophical." And this he calls "the decline and fall of Mr. Mill." Now, how much does Mr. Piccadilly suppose Mr. Mill cares for the *Pall Mall* or the *Saturday*? He is wrong, too, in saying that, "ordinarily, the *Pall Mall Gazette* would follow Mr. Mill with the utmost devotion." Both the *P.M.G.* and the *S.R.* have shown a disposition (in the *P.M.G.*, the tendency has been rather latent, however) to depreciate Mr. Mill as a politician. Lastly, even if Mr. Mill had "collapsed," it would not only be ungrateful but unwise and mischievous to say it, unless he were both dangerous and incapable of doing service to Liberalism. Men like Mill and Gladstone have quite enough to struggle with in a club of demoralised mediocrities like the House of Commons; and, though we need not puff them, we need never be in a hurry to find them out in anything maladroit.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

Mr. H. Lemon appears to have stepped into the official shoes that Messrs. Brough and Halliday have vacated. He has supplied two "apropos farces," one to the *Adelphi* and one to the *Haymarket*. The *Adelphi* farce is on the subject of the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race, while the *Haymarket* farce is founded on the co-operative movement—two subjects of considerable interest at the present moment. It is too evident that the titles of these farces have very little reference to their subject-matter; they appear to have been clapped on at the last moment with more regard to their p pal character than to the plots of the pieces they refer to. "The Co-operative Movement" treats of a Custom-House clerk who loves a young lady, but fears to marry her on his limited income of £250 a year. However, the advantages derived from the co-operative movement present themselves so strongly to the mind of the prudent young gentleman (in the course of a co-operative luncheon) that he determines to marry her at all risks. Mr. Compton plays an office messenger, who also acts as a hired waiter, with much quiet drollery; Mr. Kendal gives proper effect to the young clerk; and Miss Snowden represents the young lady's elderly aunt, who is under the impression that the clerk's attentions to her niece are intended for her. The farce, however, is much too slight in construction, and the interest of the audience flags long before the curtain falls on the little piece.

"Go to Putney," the title of the *Adelphi* farce, has a still more slender connection with its subject. A young lady whose husband has died at sea is courted by a young gentleman who rows No. 7 in the Oxford eight. The action of the piece is supposed to take place on the day of the boat-race, and, of course, the young lady's hand is made to depend upon the issue of the race. During the time that the race is being rowed, a seafaring man turns up who, by an ordinary equivocation, is supposed by all interested in the matter to be the long lost husband of the young lady whose hand is sought by the unfortunate No. 7. Some confusion is at first produced in that young gentleman's mind, but when it appears that the seafaring gentleman is the husband—not of the young lady the undergraduate loves, but of her landlady, Mrs. Green, his anxiety is relieved and all ends happily. Mr. Belmore has an artistic make-up as the sea captain, and does his best with an indifferent part. The farce may be said to be successful.

IRISH CHURCH DEBATES AND DIVISIONS.—When, in 1856, Mr. Millican proposed a motion similar to that of Mr. Gladstone, it was supported by but 95 votes, and rejected by a majority of 70; only 222 members voting on the occasion. In 1858, when the question was revived by Mr. Dilwyn, that gentleman would not press it to a division; and Sir George Grey declared that dis-establishment could not be effected without a revolution. In 1866 Sir John Gray submitted a motion on the subject, but without obtaining a division. Last year he was more successful—his motion being supported by 183 votes, and lost by only 12; while Mr. Gladstone spoke in emphatic condemnation of the Establishment. Now 330 members have voted for Mr. Gladstone's motion, and the majority in its favour is 60, or nearly twice as great a majority as that which in 1856 (68) voted for the more limited policy involved in the appropriation clause.

THE HAMILTON ESTATES.—A decision was a few days ago pronounced in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, which affects seriously the future position of the successors to the great Scotch Dukedom of Hamilton, Brandon, and Châtellerauld. The present Duke has brought an action of declaration against his brother, Lord Charles George Archibald Hamilton, and others, for the purpose of having it found and declared that the various deeds of entail of the Hamilton estates are invalid and ineffectual in so far as regards the prohibitive, and irritant, and resolutive clauses therein contained and referred to, and that he (the pursuer) is entitled to hold the said estates in fee simple and dispose of them at pleasure. Lord Barclay has given judgment, finding that the entails under which the Duke of Hamilton holds his ancestral estates are invalid, and that he may bring the property to the hammer as soon as he pleases. There will, of course, be an appeal to the Inner House, but it is said that the best legal authorities entertain no doubt that the Lord Ordinary's judgment will be affirmed.

Literature.

LORD CRANBORNE, it is reported, has been offered the post of Governor-General of Canada, the offer being made after his Lordship's late attack upon the Government and before Mr. Disraeli's reply.

There will no doubt be different estimates formed of this first essay in fiction of the famous special correspondent of the *Times*, Dr. W. H. Russell. Had the book been the production of a tyro in literature, it would probably have been received with a hearty welcome, have been deemed—what in such circumstances it would really have been—a very fair effort, and might have passed with the usual comment on first attempts—namely, "It has many merits and some faults; it gives promise of better things, and

It is to be feared that the Ritualists would turn up their noses at every page of this little book; and it may readily be believed that all those who love to decorate simple country churches would give their eyes for it. The contents include historical notes and a learned chapter on "crosses," with "Emblems of Our Lord and of the Saints," and a botanical account of flowers and plants dedicated to saints. There are also many illustrations in colours, showing how to deck churches and when, and some nicely-executed sentences and texts of Scripture, which will save much trouble and give many ideas. The little work is a model of elegance—which, by-the-way, does not always go with such good sense as it contains—and may be recommended as an acceptable present for every parish in England.

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POPULAR DEMONSTRATION AT VIENNA.

AMONGST the many strange changes which the course of time brings about not the least remarkable is that which has recently been witnessed in Vienna. If anyone asserted a few years ago that a Civil Marriages Act would be carried in an Austrian House of Lords, and that the inhabitants of Vienna would illuminate their houses on the occasion, he would most assuredly have been set down as a dreamer or a madman. Yet this is what has actually taken place in the capital of the Hapsburgs, the most thorough-paced supporters of the Papacy that ever existed. The independence of Italy, which has just been consecrated anew by the burial of Manin's remains beneath the Lions of St. Mark, is not a more surprising evidence of the change that has been accomplished in men's minds than the demonstration which has been made in Vienna.

A correspondent, after giving an outline of the debate in the Upper House of the Reichsrath, thus describes the manifestation in the streets:—"Vienna went clean mad for the rest of the evening. It was nearly five when we struggled out of the House, I know not how. All the avenues to the grand old Landhaus were completely blocked by masses of shouting men—all the windows, to the fifth story, thronged by ladies, waving handkerchiefs or clapping their hands. As Giskra stepped into the court, a roar of welcome rose to the skies. He turned deadly pale, and ere he had time to beg for mercy was caught up in the arms of the people and carried in triumph along the Strauchgasse and through part of the Fryung, into the Hof, where he prevailed upon his bearers to set him down, and hurried into a friendly *fiaker*, quite unmanned. As soon as the crowd saw him safe in the carriage, they rushed at the horses to unharness them and drag him home, but desisted at his earnest entreaty. Other Liberal captains were greeted with almost as enthusiastic, though less inconvenient ovations. Beust; the venerable Grillparzer, leaning on his staff; both Auerspergs, Hasner, Herbst, Berger, Gablenz, and Schmerling, were all received with frantic cheering. Down many a manly cheek the tears were pouring fast. At length the dense masses broke up, only to gather again a couple of hours later. At five the result of the debate was made known in Vienna; at seven the town was brilliantly illuminated, save where the Jewish colleges, monasteries, and the Cardinal's palace in the Rothenthurmstrasse left dark blot on the otherwise unbroken lines of light. In another hour the suburbs had followed the city's example, Leopoldstadt and Wieden especially distinguishing themselves; and the whole population of the Kaiserstadt—bar



LION'S HEAD, THAMES EMBANKMENT.

the priests, who kept close enough—turned out into the streets to celebrate the triumph of the 'Honest Government.' Later in the evening—from nine to ten—bodies of citizens, several thousands strong, marched, cheering and singing the National Hymn, from one Minister's residence to another, giving each member of the Cabinet an ovation, and obtaining a few words from Giskra, Auersperg, and Herbst, in answer to their thundering 'Vivats.' Not the slightest demonstration was made opposite the Cardinal's palace, nor was a single member of the priesthood insulted or molested. When the procession got to the Josefsplatz, where the statue of the great patriot and Sovereign stands, under the shadow of the Burg, the Viennese citizens surrounded the image of their beloved monarch, and greeted it with nine as hearty and ringing cheers as ever were heard within the confines of the empire. At eleven, without disorder of any kind, the population of Vienna returned home, and the memorable 21st of March came to a worthy and glorious end."

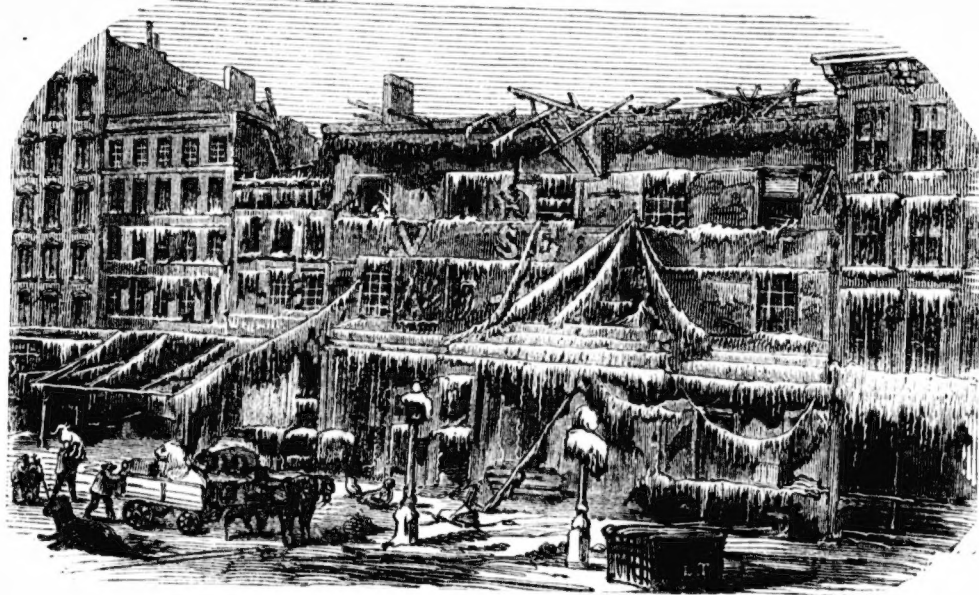
BURNING OF BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

THE intelligence of the utter destruction of Barnum's Museum by fire has scarcely been a nine days' wonder; for, first, we are accustomed to hear of these terrible conflagrations in New York; and, secondly, Mr. Barnum seems peculiarly susceptible to such disasters at certain periods. The event, however, has been attended with some remarkable incidents. We do not mean the alleged discovery that the distinguished foreigners who formed such an attraction there became suddenly possessed of a knowledge of English under the stimulus of a sudden danger; but the occurrences represented in our Engravings had about them something terrible, and at the same time an element of the grotesque. It was on the 3rd of last month that the fire was discovered in that part of the great building devoted to the collection of birds. The alarm was immediately given, and in a very few minutes a large crowd had assembled; but the accumulations of snow in the streets hindered the arrival of the engines, and when the pumps were rigged it was discovered that many of the water pipes were frozen. The flames, increased by a brisk wind and by the combustible materials in the museum, shortly became so extended that it was quite impossible to save the building and its contents. The noise of the pumps was drowned by the orders of the officers, the shouts of the crowd, the howling of the wild animals, and the indescribable sounds uttered by apes, birds, &c., whose sufferings were responded to by cries of pity from the spectators. Only a few of the curiosities and some of the rarer



POPULAR DEMONSTRATION AT VIENNA ON THE PASSAGE OF THE CIVIL MARRIAGES BILL.

animals were saved, the whole of the collection of birds having been lost. An hour after the commencement of the fire, when the interior was all ablaze, a cry of astonishment was raised at the appearance of an animal at the windows so disfigured as to make its identification impossible. After casting a rapid glance round he made a formidable bound into the centre of the crowd, which bustled out of the way in dire alarm on finding that the interesting victim was a large Bengal tiger. For an instant he looked on astonished, then went along Broadway. He was so much injured that, though some of the firemen pumped upon him, it was a relief when a policeman came up and killed him with a shot from a revolver. While an attempt was being made to save some of the animals, a giraffe fell down in the doorway and impeded every effort for some time; and the small animals were passed from hand to hand while a rope was got round the long-necked brute, and he was drawn slowly away. Most of the large beasts were suffocated with the smoke, but some of them were removed by means of ropes round their



BURNING OF BARNUM'S MUSEUM, NEW YORK: THE BUILDING AFTER THE FIRE.

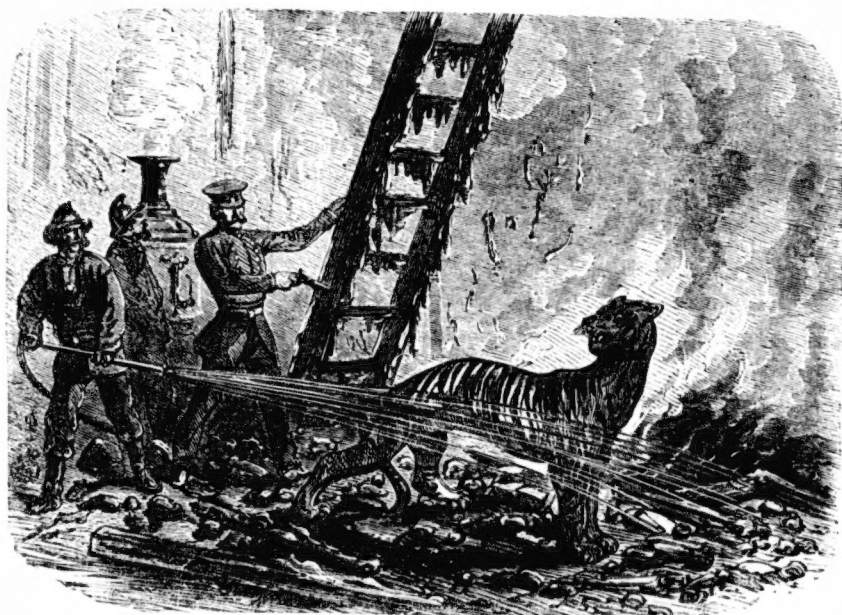
necks, by which they were led off. A crowd of policemen forced the doors in order to save as much as possible, and the charming Circassian girl was released and borne off triumphantly on the shoulders of four young men. M^{me}. Swann, the giantess; M^{me}. Powers, distinguished for her obesity; "The Little Esau," and the infant Albines, were also timely rescued and carried into the saloons of Ansen House. It is supposed that the fire commenced in a chimney on the third floor. The loss is estimated by Mr. Barnum at 400,000 dols., his insurance only covering 110,000 dols., while the town of New York had offered 150,000 dols. for the collection of living animals alone.

THE CZAREWITCH MEMORIAL CHAPEL, NICE.

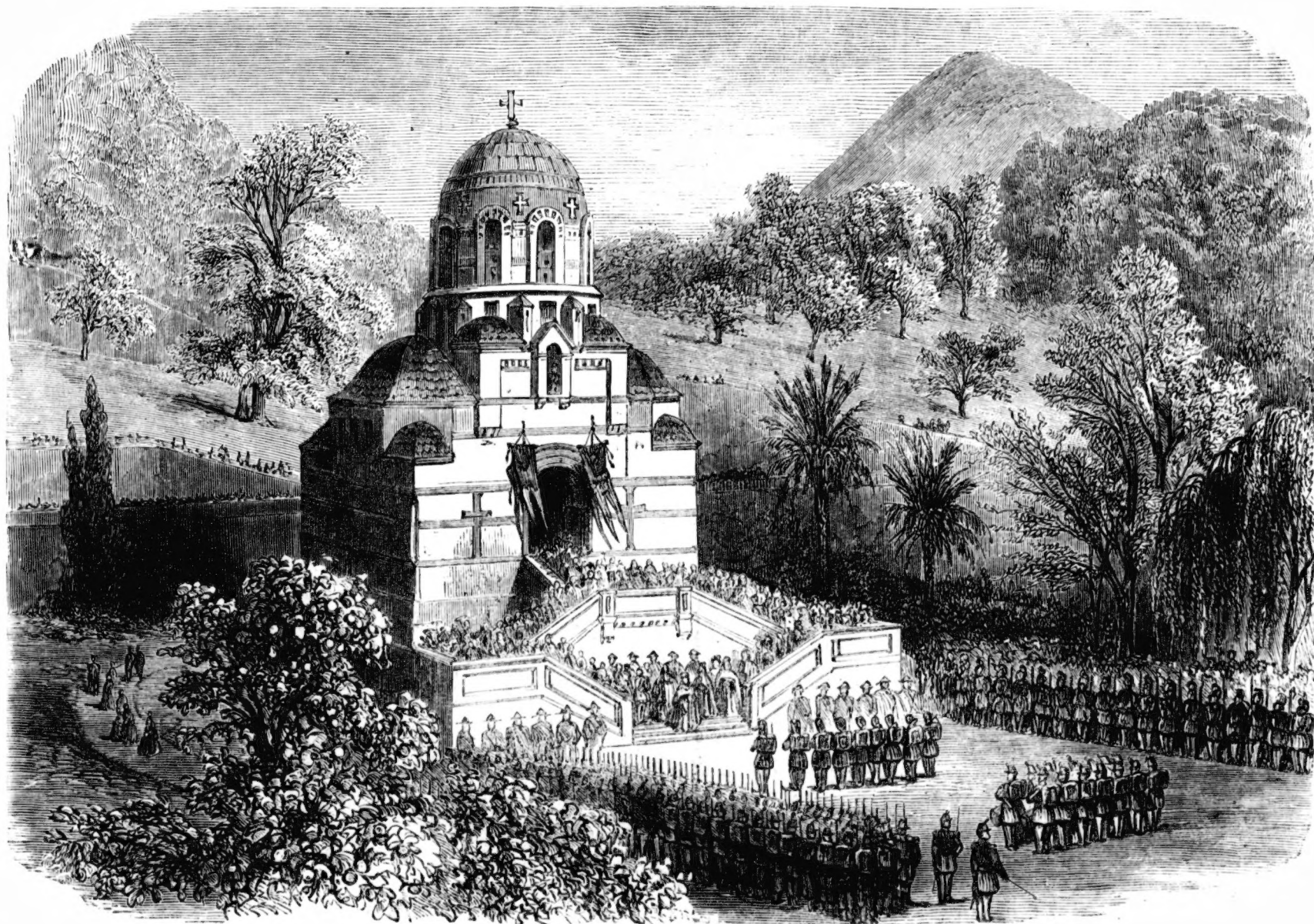
A CEREMONY has just been concluded at Nice which has created considerable excitement in that pleasant resort for invalids from Northern Europe — excitement, that is to say, of a melancholy and sentimental kind, for it related to the early death of one of the



RESCUING THE GIRAFFE.



A POLICEMAN SHOOTING THE ROYAL BENGAL TIGER.



INAUGURATION OF THE CHAPEL ERECTED IN MEMORY OF THE LATE CZAREWITCH AT NICE.

most distinguished Princes of modern times who went to Nice to die when he was about to become a bridegroom by an alliance with a Princess noted for her beauty and accomplishments. His brother succeeded him in his title and has also taken his place as the bridegroom, and on the 26th of last month that brother stood bareheaded under the clear blue southern sky the principal mourner amidst the solemn ceremony which devoted the church just completed to the memory of him whose place he has necessarily occupied. The imposing services of the Greek Church were not wanting to the occasion, and Alexander Alexandrovitch came from St. Petersburg to take part in them, accompanied by Count Peroffski, Prince Vladimir Bariatinski, and General Sturlet. The Ambassadors from Russia in France and Belgium also attended, as well as several of the members of the high Russian aristocracy. The consecration took place at mid-day, according to the ceremonies of the Greek Church, and, after the sprinkling of the interior of the sacred edifice, the Prince, followed by the popes and officiating clergy, made the tour of the mausoleum, in order to consecrate the exterior. A battalion of the line, the companies of sappers of Nice, and brigades of gendarmes added a military appearance to the spectacle. The oratory represented in our illustration occupies a rising ground, planted with glorious orange and palm trees, amidst which its Byzantine architecture has a singularly striking appearance. It has been built from the designs of M. Gruin, one of the most celebrated architects of Russia; the paintings having been supplied by M. Neffe, and the sculptures by M. Botta; the decorations of the interior being remarkable for their beauty and the magnificence of their combinations.

THE DIVISIONS ON THE IRISH CHURCH.

DIVISION.—Order read, for resuming adjourned debate on amendment proposed to question (March 30), "That this House will immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider the said Acts" (Mr. Gladstone); and which amendment was, "To leave out from the word 'House' to the end of the question, in order to add the words 'while admitting that considerable modifications in the temporalities of the United Church in Ireland may, after the pending inquiry, appear to be expedient, is of opinion that any proposition tending to the disestablishment or disendowment of that Church ought to be reserved for the decision of a new Parliament' (Lord Stanley) instead thereof." Question again proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question." Debate resumed. Question put. The House divided—Ayes, 339; Noes, 270.

MAJORITY—AYES.

Acland, T D Dalglish, R Howard, Lord E Platt, J
Adair, H E Davy, R Hughes, T Pollard-Urquhart,
Agar-Ellis, Hon L De La Poer, E Portman, W H
Agnew, Sir A Denman, G Hurst, R H Potter, E
Akroyd, E Dent, J D Ingham, R Potter, T B
Allen, W S Jervoise, Sir J Johnstone, Sir J Price, R G
Amberley, Visct Dering, Sir E C Jervoise, Sir J Price, R G
Anderson, Visct Devereux, R J Dixon, G
Anson, Hon Major Dilke, Sir W Pritchard, J
Anstruther, Sir R Dillwyn, L L Dodson, J G
Armstrong, R Duff, M E G Duff, M E G
Ayrton, R S Duff, M E G Duff, M E G
Ayton, R S Duff, M E G Duff, M E G
Bagwell, J Duff, M E G Duff, M E G
Barclay, A C Earle, R A Knatchbull-Hu-
Barnes, T Elliot, Lord Layard, A H
Barry, A H S Elliot, Lord Layard, A H
Barry, C R Elliot, Lord Layard, A H
Bass, A M Enfield, Visct Lawrence, W
Bass, M T Enfield, Visct Lawrence, W
Baxter, W E Esmonde, J J Lawrence, W
Bazley, T Evans, T W Leatham, E A
Beaumont, H F Ewart, W Leatham, E A
Berkeley, H F Ewart, W Leatham, E A
Biddulph, Col R Ewing, H E C Leatham, E A
Biddulph, M Ewing, H E C Leatham, E A
Bingham, Lord Ewing, H E C Leatham, E A
Blake, J A Ewing, H E C Leatham, E A
Blomfield, Lord O Ewing, H E C Leatham, E A
Bonham-Carter, J Fitzpatrick, J W Locke, J
Bouverie, Sir P Fitzpatrick, J W Locke, J
Bowyer, Sir G Ffoljamb, F J S Lowe, R
Brady, Dr Fordyce, W D MacEvoy, E
Brand, Hon H Foster, C M'Kenna, J N
Bright, Sir C T Foster, W O M'Laren, D
Bright, Jacob Foster, W O Maguire, J F
Bright, John Fortescue, C P Marjoribanks, Sir
Browne, Lord J Fortescue, D F D
Bruce, Lord C French, Colonel Marshall, M H
Bruce, Lord E Gaselee, Serj S Martin, C W
Bruce, H A Gavin, Major Martin, C W
Bryan, G L Gibson, T M Matheson, A
Bulkeley, Sir R Gilpin, C G Matheson, A
Buller, Sir A W Gladstone, W H Merry, J
Buller, Sir E M Gladstone, W H Merry, J
Burke, Visct Goldsmid, Sir F Sykes, Colonel
Butler, C S Goschen, G J Sykes, Colonel
Butler-Johnstone, H Gower, F L Miller, W
Buxton, C Gower, Lord R Mills, J R
Buxton, Sir T F Graham, W H Mitchell, A
Calcraft, J H M Gregory, W H Mitchell, A
Calthorpe, F H Grenfell, H R Moffatt, H A
Candlish, J A W Greville-Nugent, Monk, C J
Cardwell, E Greville-Nugent, Monk, C J
Carnegie, C Greville-Nugent, Monk, C J
Carter, S Gray, Sir J Morris, G
Castlerosse, Visct Grosvenor, Earl Morris, G
Cave, T Grosvenor, Lord R Morris, G
Cavendish, Lord E Grosvenor, Capt Morris, G
Cavendish, Lord F Grove, T F Morris, G
Cavendish, Lord G Gurney, S Neate, C
Chambers, M Hadfield, G Nicholson, W
Chambers, T Hamilton, E W Nicol, J D
Childers, H C E Hamner, Sir J O'Brien, Sir P
Cholmeley, Sir M J Hardcastle, J A O'Connor Don
Clay, J Harris, J D O'Donoghue, The
Clement, W J Hartington, Marq Ogilvy, Sir J
Clinton, Lord A Hay, Lord J O'Loughlin, Sir C
Clinton, Lord E Hay, Lord W O'Reilly, M W
Clive, G W Hayter, A D Osborn, R B
Cogan, W Headlam, Hon T Oway, A J
Colebrooke, Sir T Henderson, J Oway, A J
Coleridge, J D Henneage, E Owen, Sir H
Collier, Sir R P Henneage, E Owen, Sir H
Colville, C R Herbert, H A Padmore, R
Corbally, M E Hibbert, J T Farry, T
Cowan, J Hodgkinson, G Pease, J W
Cowper, H F Hodgson, K D Peel, Sir R
Cowper, W F Holden, I Peel, Sir R
Crawford, E H Holland, E Pelham, Lord
Crawford, R W Horsman, E Pelham, Lord
Crossley, Sir F Howard, Hon C Phillips, R N

MINORITY—NOES.

Adderley, C B Bourne, Colonel Curbutt, G Fane, Lieut-Col
Annesley, Colonel Bowen, J B Curzon, Visct Fane, Colonel J W
Archibald, Capt M Brett, Sir W B Dalketh, Earl of
Archibald, Capt M Bridges, Sir B Dalketh, Earl of
Arkwright, R Briscoe, J I Dawson, R P
Baggallay, R Brooks, R Dick, F
Bagge, Sir W Bruce, Major Dickson, Major
Bagnall, C Bruce, Sir H Dimdale, R
Bailey, C Bruen, H Disraeli, B
Bailey, Sir J R Buckley, E Dowdeswell, W
Baillie, H J Capper, C Du Cane, C
Baring, T Carrington, Col Duncombe, Adm
Barnett, H Cave, S Duncombe, Col
Barrington, Visct Cecil, Lord E Dunne, General
Bartolot, Colonel Clive, Lieut-Col G Du Pre, C G
Bateson, Sir T Cobbold, J C Dutton, Hon R
Bathurst, A A Cochrane, A D Dyke, W H
Beach, Sir M H Cole, Hon H Dyott, Colonel R
Beach, W W B Eaton, H W Gordon, Hon E
Beecroft, G S Ecclesley, N Gore, J R O
Beninck, G C Corry, H L Egerton, Sir F
Benyon, R Courtenay, Visct Egerton, A P
Beresford, Capt Cooper, E H Egerton, E C
Bernard, Colonel Cox, W T Egerton, W
Booth, Sir R G Cremorne, Lord Elcho, Lord

Greene, E Kekewich, S T Neeld, Sir J Stopford, S G
Gray, Lieut-Col Kelk, J Neville-Grenville, Stronge, Sir G
Grey, Hon T De Kendall, N R Scarut, Lieut-Col
Griffith, C D Keown, W Newdegate, C N Sturt, Lieut-Col
Guinness, Sir B King, J G Newport, Visct Sturt, Lieut-Col
Gurney, R King, J K North, Colonel Surtees, C F
Gwyn, H Knight, F W North, Colonel Surtees, H E
Hamilton, Lord C Knox, Col Hon S O'Neill, E
Hamilton, Lord C Knox, Col Hon S O'Neill, E
Hamilton, Visct Laird, J Paik, Sir L
Hardy, G Langton, W G Parker, Major
Hardy, J Lanyon, Sir C Patten, Colonel W
Hartley, J Lascelles, Hon E Peel, General
Harvey, R B Lascelles, Hon E Peel, General
Harvey, R B Lascelles, Hon E Peel, General
Hay, Sir J O D Lechmere, Sir E Trevelyan, Lord A
Heschoote, Sir W Lennox, Lord H Trevelyan, Lord A
Henley, J Lennox, Lord H Trevelyan, Lord A
Henriker, Major Lennox, Lord H Trevelyan, Lord A
Herbert, Gen Leslie, C P Read, C S
Hesketh, Sir T Lindsay, Colonel C Read, C S
Heygate, Sir W Lindsay, Colonel C Read, C S
Hildyard, T R T Lopes, Sir M Verner, E W
Hodgson, W N Lowther, W Verner, E W
Hogg, Lt-Col J M Lowther, Colonel Verner, E W
Holford, R S Lowther, J Walcott, Admiral
Holmesdale, Visct Mainwaring, T Walker, Major
Hood, Sir A A Malcom, J W Walpole, S P
Hope, A J B B Manners, Hon Lord Selater Booth, G
Hornby, W H Manners, Lord G Selater Booth, G
Horsfall, T B Matheson, Sir J Selwin-Ibbetson, H
Hotham, Lord Maxwell, W H Severne, J E
Howes, E Mayo, Earl of Seymour, G H
Hubbard, J G Meller, Colonel Simonds, W B
Huddleston, J W Mitford, W T Smith, A
Innes, A C Montagu, Lord R Smith, S G
Jervis, Major Montagu, Lord R Smith, S G
Jolliffe, Hon H H Lord R Smith, S G
Karslake, Sir J B Montgomery, Sir G Wyndham, H
Kavanagh, A Morgan, O Wyndham, P
Kelk, J Morgan, Hon Major Stanley, Hon F
Kendall, N Mowbray, Hon J Stirling-Maxwell, W
Keown, W Neeld, Sir J Stopford, S G
King, J K R Stronge, Sir G
King, J G Newdegate, C N Stuart, Lt-Col W

MR. GLADSTONE'S RESOLUTIONS.

Main Question put. The House divided—Ayes, 328; Noes, 272.

MAJORITY—AYES.

Acland, T D Davey, R Howard, Lord E Pollard-Urquhart,
Adair, H E Davy, R Hughes, T W
Agar-Ellis, Hon L De La Poer, E Portman, H W H
Agnew, Sir A Denman, G Hurst, R H Potter, E
Akroyd, E Dent, J D Ingham, R Potter, T B
Allen, W S Jervoise, Sir J Johnstone, Sir J Price, R G
Amberley, Visct Dering, Sir E C Jervoise, Sir J Price, R G
Anderson, Visct Devereux, R J Dixon, G
Anson, Hon Major Dilke, Sir W Pritchard, J
Anstruther, Sir R Dillwyn, L L Dodson, J G
Armstrong, R Duff, M E G Duff, M E G
Ayrton, R S Duff, M E G Duff, M E G
Ayton, R S Duff, M E G Duff, M E G
Bagwell, J Duff, M E G Duff, M E G
Barclay, A C Earle, R A Knatchbull-Hu-
Barnes, T Elliot, Lord Layard, A H
Barry, A H S Elliot, Lord Layard, A H
Barry, C R Elliot, Lord Layard, A H
Bass, A M Enfield, Visct Lawrence, W
Bass, M T Enfield, Visct Lawrence, W
Baxter, W E Esmonde, J J Lawrence, W
Bazley, T Evans, T W Leatham, E A
Beaumont, H F Ewart, W Leatham, E A
Berkeley, H F Ewart, W Leatham, E A
Biddulph, Col R Ewing, H E C Leatham, E A
Biddulph, M Ewing, H E C Leatham, E A
Bingham, Lord Ewing, H E C Leatham, E A
Blake, J A Ewing, H E C Leatham, E A
Blomfield, Lord O Ewing, H E C Leatham, E A
Bonham-Carter, J Fitzpatrick, J W Locke, J
Bouverie, Sir P Fitzpatrick, J W Locke, J
Bowyer, Sir G Ffoljamb, F J S Lowe, R
Brady, Dr Fordyce, W D MacEvoy, E
Brand, Hon H Foster, C M'Kenna, J N
Bright, Sir C T Foster, W O M'Laren, D
Bright, Jacob Foster, W O Maguire, J F
Bright, John Fortescue, C P Marjoribanks, Sir
Browne, Lord J Fortescue, D F D
Bruce, Lord C French, Colonel Marshall, M H
Bruce, Lord E Gaselee, Serj S Martin, C W
Bruce, H A Gavin, Major Martin, C W
Bryan, G L Gibson, T M Matheson, A
Bulkeley, Sir R Gilpin, C G Matheson, A
Buller, Sir A W Gladstone, W H Merry, J
Buller, Sir E M Gladstone, W H Merry, J
Burke, Visct Goldsmid, Sir F Sykes, Colonel
Butler, C S Goschen, G J Sykes, Colonel
Butler-Johnstone, H Gower, F L Miller, W
Buxton, C Gower, Lord R Mills, J R
Buxton, Sir T F Graham, W H Mitchell, A
Calcraft, J H M Gregory, W H Mitchell, A
Calthorpe, F H Grenfell, H R Moffatt, H A
Candlish, J A W Greville-Nugent, Monk, C J
Cardwell, E Greville-Nugent, Monk, C J
Carnegie, C Greville-Nugent, Monk, C J
Carter, S Gray, Sir J Morris, G
Castlerosse, Visct Grosvenor, Earl Morris, G
Cave, T Grosvenor, Lord R Morris, G
Cavendish, Lord E Grosvenor, Capt Morris, G
Cavendish, Lord F Grove, T F Morris, G
Cavendish, Lord G Gurney, S Neate, C
Chambers, M Hadfield, G Nicholson, W
Chambers, T Hamilton, E W Nicol, J D
Childers, H C E Hamner, Sir J O'Brien, Sir P
Cholmeley, Sir M J Hardcastle, J A O'Connor Don
Clay, J Harris, J D O'Donoghue, The
Clement, W J Hartington, Marq Ogilvy, Sir J
Clinton, Lord A Hay, Lord J O'Loughlin, Sir C
Clinton, Lord E Hay, Lord W O'Reilly, M W
Clive, G W Hayter, A D Osborn, R B
Cogan, W Headlam, Hon T Oway, A J
Colebrooke, Sir T Henderson, J Oway, A J
Coleridge, J D Henneage, E Owen, Sir H
Collier, Sir R P Henneage, E Owen, Sir H
Colville, C R Herbert, H A Padmore, R
Corbally, M E Hibbert, J T Farry, T
Cowan, J Hodgkinson, G Pease, J W
Cowper, H F Hodgson, K D Peel, Sir R
Cowper, W F Holden, I Peel, Sir R
Crawford, E H Holland, E Pelham, Lord
Crawford, R W Horsman, E Pelham, Lord
Crossley, Sir F Howard, Hon C Phillips, R N

MINORITY—NOES.

Adderley, C B Bourne, Colonel Curbutt, G Fane, Lieut-Col
Annesley, Colonel Bowen, J B Curzon, Visct Fane, Colonel J W
Archibald, Capt M Brett, Sir W B Dalketh, Earl of
Archibald, Capt M Bridges, Sir B Dalketh, Earl of
Arkwright, R Briscoe, J I Dawson, R P
Baggallay, R Brooks, R Dick, F
Bagge, Sir W Bruce, Major Dickson, Major
Bagnall, C Bruce, Sir H Dimdale, R
Bailey, C Bruen, H Disraeli, B
Bailey, Sir J R Buckley, E Dowdeswell, W
Baillie, H J Capper, C Du Cane, C
Baring, T Carrington, Col Duncombe, Adm
Barnett, H Cave, S Duncombe, Col
Barrington, Visct Cecil, Lord E Dunne, General
Bartolot, Colonel Clive, Lieut-Col G Du Pre, C G
Bateson, Sir T Cobbold, J C Dutton, Hon R
Bathurst, A A Cochrane, A D Dyke, W H
Beach, Sir M H Cole, Hon H Dyott, Colonel R
Beach, W W B Eaton, H W Gordon, Hon E
Beecroft, G S Ecclesley, N Gore, J R O
Beninck, G C Corry, H L Egerton, Sir F
Benyon, R Courtenay, Visct Egerton, A P
Beresford, Capt Cooper, E H Egerton, E C
Bernard, Colonel Cox, W T Egerton, W
Booth, Sir R G Cremorne, Lord Elcho, Lord

Hamilton, I T Knight, F W Newport, Visct Stanley, Sir G S
Hamilton, Visct Knightley, Sir R North, Colonel Sturt, H G
Hardy, G Knox, Colonel North, Colonel Sturt, H G
Hartley, J Lanyon, Sir E O'Neill, E
Harvey, R B Lanyon, Sir C Paik, Sir L
Harvey, R B Lanyon, Sir C Paik, Sir L
Hay, Sir J O D Lechmere, Sir E Trevelyan, Lord A
Heschoote, Sir W Lennox, Lord H Trevelyan, Lord A
Henley, J Lennox, Lord H Trevelyan, Lord A
Henriker, Major Lennox, Lord H Trevelyan, Lord A
Herbert, Gen Leslie, C P Read, C S
Hesketh, Sir T Lindsay, Colonel C Read, C S
Heygate, Sir W Lindsay, Colonel C Read, C S
Hildyard, T R T Lopes, Sir M Verner, E W
Hodgson, W N Lowther, W Verner, E W
Hogg, Lt-Col J M Lowther, Colonel Verner, E W
Holford, R S Lowther, J Walcott, Admiral
Holmesdale, Visct Mainwaring, T Walker, Major
Hood, Sir A A Malcom, J W Walpole, S P
Hope, A J B B Manners, Hon Lord Selater Booth, G
Hornby, W H Manners, Lord G Selater Booth, G
Horsfall, T B Matheson, Sir J Selwin-Ibbetson, H
Hotham, Lord Maxwell, W H Severne, J E
Howes, E Mayo, Earl of Seymour, G H
Hubbard, J G Meller, Colonel Simonds, W B
Huddleston, J W Mitford, W T Smith, A
Innes, A C Montagu, Lord R Smith, S G
Jervis, Major Montagu, Lord R Smith, S G
Jolliffe, Hon H H Lord R Smith, S G
Karslake, Sir J B Montgomery, Sir G Wyndham, H
Kavanagh, A Morgan, O Wyndham, P
Kelk, J Morgan, Hon Major Stanley, Hon F
Kendall, N Mowbray, Hon J Stirling-Maxwell, W
Keown, W Neeld, Sir J Stopford, S G
King, J K R Stronge, Sir G
King, J G Newdegate, C N Stuart, Lt-Col W

ANALYSIS OF THE DIVISION ON LORD STANLEY'S AMENDMENT.

Liberals voted against	326	Conservatives voted for	261
Conservatives voted against	5	Liberals voted for	7
Total			
Liberals paired against	331	Conservatives paired for	270
Liberals absent	17	Conservatives absent	5
Tellers	2	Tellers	2
Vacant seat	1	Vacant seat	1
Total			
Total against	363	Total for	290
Total for	282		
Tellers	4		
Speaker	1		
Absent	22		
Seats vacant	2		
Boroughs disfranchised	4		
Total			
638			

LIBERALS.

Mr. H. Seymour
Sir G. Grey
Mr. G. C. Glynn
Mr. Jackson
Lord Milton
Sir F. Dundas
Mr. Tite
Sir H. Williamson
Mr. Dunlop
Mr. Norwood
Mr. Beaumont
Sir H. W. Barron

CONSERVATIVES.

Sir John Pakington
Lord H. Scott
Mr. Tollemache
Lord H. Percy
Mr. Jones
Mr. Long
Sir P. Burrell
Mr. Kennard
Mr. C. W. Wynne
Mr. Liddell
Mr. Barrow
Chancellor of the Exchequer

LIBERALS VOTED AGAINST.—Edmund Antrobus, John J. Briscoe, Lord Cremorne, Sir J. Matheson, Lieut. Col. Maxwell, Edward Sanderson, James Wylde.

CONSERVATIVES VOTED FOR.—Lord Bingham, H. A. Butler-Johnstone, R. A. Earle, Sir J. McKenna, Mr. G. Morris.

LIBERALS ABSENT.—Henry B. Baring, James Brocklehurst, James Brown, Sir G. C. Colthurst, Richard Fort, Julian Goldsmith, Robert Jardine, W. A. Mackinnon, Captain Mackinnon, Lawrence Oliphant, Colonel Packe, Sir E. Palmer, Sir Morton Peto, Jonathan Pim, Colonel Pryse, John Steel, Sir T. E. Widdicombe.

CONSERVATIVES ABSENT.—Viscount Cranborne, James M. Gaskell, Nicholas P. Leader, George S. Sandford, Colonel Vandeleur.

OBITUARY.

ADMIRAL SIR H. D. CHADS.—Admiral Sir Henry Dacie Chads, G.C.B., died at his residence at Southsea, Hants, on Tuesday, Sir Henry Dacie Chads was the eldest son of Captain Henry Chads, R.N., who died Oct. 20, 1799, and brother of Lieutenant-Colonel John Chads, who died, President of the British Virgin Islands, at Tortola, Feb. 28, 1854, aged sixty. Sir Henry entered the Royal Naval Academy at Portsmouth Oct. 25, 1800, and embarked in September, 1803, on board the Excellent, 74, Captain Frank Stotherton, in which ship he attained the rating of Midshipman in August, 1804. In 1808 he joined the Iphigenia, 36, and, as Lieutenant, distinguished himself, in July, 1810, at the conquest of the Ile de Bourbon. Captain Chads was appointed, Nov. 22, 1823, to the Arachne, 18, in which he proceeded to India, and there, on his own responsibility, joined in the expedition against Rangoon under Major-General Sir A. Campbell, to whom he rendered, as commander-in-chief for a considerable time of the flotilla on the River Irrawady, the most conspicuous and effective co-operation, inasmuch that he was advanced to post rank July 25, 1825; confirmed in the command of the Alligator, of twenty-eight guns, April 27, 1826; and nominated a C.B. on Dec. 26 following, besides calling forth the thanks of the supreme Government in India and the praise of the House of Commons. In the Andromache, in company with the Imogene, 28, Captain Price Blackwood, he forced the passage of the Boca Tigris, in China, on Sept. 9 and 13, 1834. While in the same ship, in 1836-7, he was selected to act as Commissioner for the suppression of piracy in the Strait of Malacca, where he destroyed several hordes of freebooters and succeeded in clearing the coast of their presence. For these, as well as for his former services against the Burmese, he received the thanks of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, with an elegant sword, in addition to the thanks and a piece of plate from the Chambers of Commerce of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras. On Feb. 3, 1844, he received the rank of Commodore, with directions to take charge of the squadron in the western part of India. He paid the Cambrian off on Aug. 9, 1845, and was next, from Aug. 28 in the latter year until he attained flag rank, on Jan. 12, 1854, employed at Portsmouth as Captain of the Excellent, gunnery-ship, and Superintendent of the Royal Naval College. The Captain's good-service pension was granted to him Dec. 8, 1847. On the eve of the declaration of war against Russia, Rear-Admiral Chads was instructed, Feb. 6, 1854, to hoist his flag on board the Edinburgh, screw, 60, in which ship he sailed for the Baltic as fourth (he afterwards became third) in command of the fleet under Sir Charles Napier. He returned to England, and struck his flag in December, 1854; and on July 5, as a reward for his services, was nominated a K.C.B. He was afterwards commander-in-chief at Cork, with his flag in the Conway, 14, Hogue, screw, 60, and Nile, screw, 90, from April 1, 1856, until advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral, Nov. 24, 1858.

SIR DOMINIC DALY.—The death is announced of Sir Dominic Daly, Governor-General of South Australia, which event took place on Feb. 19. He was the son of the late Mr. Dominic Daly and nephew of the first Lord Wallcourt, and was born in 1798. For nearly twenty-six years Sir Dominic acted as Chief Secretary in Canada, was appointed Governor of the island of Tobago in 1851, and in 1854 he received the honour of knighthood and was made Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island. This appointment he held until 1859, and he succeeded Sir R. G. Macdonnell as Governor of South Australia in 1861.

Mr. H. Widdicombe.—Playgoers will hear with regret of the death of this popular comedian, after an illness of some duration,

which had allowed but little hope to be entertained of his recovery. At the Surrey Theatre Mr. Harry Widdicombe was for a considerable period an established favourite, and at the Prince's and Lyceum Theatres he more recently exhibited powers which fully entitled him to be spoken of as a comedian of distinguished ability. Mr. H. Widdicombe was the son of the famous Widdicombe so long associated with Astley's in the days of Ducrow. He had been prominently connected with the London stage for the last twenty-six years, and was about fifty-four at the time of his decease.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

LETTING HIM HAVE HIS WILL.—William Wilson, twenty, was indicted for stealing a barrow, value 15s., the property of William Hardy. He pleaded guilty to the indictment. Herbert Reeves, warden at the House of Correction, Coldbath-fields, and James Bogg, a retired constable, proved several convictions against the prisoner. The former officer stated that he belonged to a desperate gang of thieves, who infested Golden-lane and neighbourhood. The Assistant Judge said that the prisoner had been several times convicted, but the Court would give him another chance before passing on him a sentence of penal servitude. The Prisoner: You had better send me away at once, my Lord, for I shall do no good, and it will be all the better for me. The Assistant Judge said: It was my opinion that yours was a fitting case for penal servitude, but the magistrates on the bench thought differently. After what you have said I think it will justify the Court in passing that sentence. After a consultation with the magistrates on the bench, the Assistant Judge asked the officer in the case what character the prisoner bore, and he replied that he was the associate of a gang of thieves. Herbert Reeves said both the prisoner's previous convictions were for felony. The Assistant Judge sentenced him to be kept in penal servitude for seven years. The prisoner left the dock, apparently highly pleased at the result of his application.

SCENE IN COURT.—In the course of Monday afternoon, the grand jury came into court with a number of bills, among which was one they ignored, which had been preferred by Mr. Briarly, barrister, against certain parties for an assault. As the grand jury were leaving the court Mr. Briarly, who is a member of the bar attending the Central Criminal Court, addressed the foreman and his fellow-jurors in a very excited and threatening manner, and accused them of having treated him with injustice. They then left the court, followed by Mr. Briarly. Shortly afterwards the foreman returned, and, addressing the Recorder, said he had to complain that the grand jury had been grossly insulted and threatened by a person who had preferred a bill of assault before them, which they, in the course of their duty, felt themselves bound to ignore. The Recorder, upon this, directed Mr. Under-Sheriff Roche to request Mr. Briarly to come into court and give an explanation of his conduct.

Mr. Briarly, having appeared before the Recorder, requested leave to address the Court; and, premising that he was seventy-six years of age and had practised at the Bar for thirty-five years, stated that he had been most grossly assaulted by a police sergeant and a constable, and that the indictment against them had been preferred before two former grand juries, and thrown out on both occasions. The learned gentleman was proceeding to state the circumstances under which the alleged assault took place, when

The Recorder interrupted him and said he could not go into these matters. The grand jury complained that he (Mr. Briarly) had used abusive and threatening language towards them because they had thrown out a bill preferred by him; and, in using such language, he (the Recorder) was bound to tell him that he was guilty of a gross contempt of Court.

Mr. Briarly, who is very deaf, and appeared to be greatly excited, expressed his regret that his indignation had led him to use the language complained of within the precincts of the court. He must, however, inform his Lordship that he had been nearly foully murdered, and he warned the grand jury that they would hear of the matter again.

The Recorder told him that he was repeating the offence, and that he must apologise to the grand jury for his conduct towards them.

Mr. Briarly inquired of his Lordship whether he was not at liberty to tell the grand jury outside the court that they had come to a most unjust decision.

The Recorder said he must not threaten them either in or out of the court. What they had done they had done in the execution of their duty, and they must not be molested for it in any way.

Mr. Briarly said he had been most unfairly dealt with.

The Recorder said he could not go into the question whether the decision arrived at was right or wrong. The finding or not finding of the bill rested entirely with the grand jury, and Mr. Briarly himself admitted that it had been twice thrown out before. He must be aware that his conduct had been most improper, and it was not sufficient to express regret simply for having used the language within the precincts of the court.

Mr. Briarly said he could go no further than he had done. What he had stated was the truth, the solemn truth, and he had been most unfairly treated.

Some further ineffectual attempts having been made to induce Mr. Briarly to apologise to the grand jury,

The Recorder said it was with great regret that he must commit him to prison for contempt of Court until he found sureties for his good behaviour.

Mr. Briarly remarked that there were many gentlemen in court to whom he was well known.

The learned gentleman was then conducted to the lock-up.

Mr. Briarly was on Tuesday let out of Newgate, after his one day's imprisonment, on undertaking not to annoy the grand jury any more. His incarceration has by no means diminished his appetite for vengeance against the policemen who, he declares, committed the assault on him. He said he should certainly prefer another bill before a fresh jury at the May session.

POLICE.

CHILD DESERTION.—Robert Davis, aged twenty-eight, a barometer and chronometer maker, residing at 5, Bride-street, Poplar, was charged, at Clerkenwell, with having deserted his child, Robert Albert Davis, between four and five years of age, whereby it had become chargeable to the parish of Islington. From the evidence of Mr. Messer, the relieving

overseer of Islington, it appeared that the child in question had been an inmate of the workhouse for more than four years, it having been brought there by a woman who stated that its parents had deserted it, and that she did not know where to find them. Since then every endeavour had been made to trace the defendant, but without avail, until Moss, the warrant officer, found him in full employment in Hatton-garden, and, on asking him if he knew where his child was he said "Yes; in the Islington workhouse." From inquiries he had made he had ascertained that the defendant's wife, shortly after the birth of the child, left her husband and went to Australia; since then the defendant had lived with a woman, and had entirely supported her and her child. As soon as the wife left the defendant he put the infant out to nurse, agreeing to pay 5s. per week for its support; but, failing in keeping up his payments, the woman who had the child took it to the workhouse, and by false representations got it admitted, and it had been there ever since. Mr. Barker asked if in the London parishes children were frequently brought to the workhouse under similar circumstances. Mr. Messer said he knew of several instances. This was a regular case of baby-farming, for the woman who had the charge of the child did not seem to care what became of it when she did not get her money. The defendant had told him that while the child had been in the workhouse he had been paying the woman 2s. 6d. per week from the money he owed her, the condition being that she should not let the parish authorities know of his whereabouts. From what he had heard he had no hesitation in saying that there were many similar cases in the other London workhouses, and that it was a practice when the parties could not get their money for the support of the children to take them to the workhouse. He was instructed not to come to any arrangement with the defendant, but, as this was a bad case, he had to ask that an example might be made of him. The defendant said if time was given him he would repay the parish and take his child from the workhouse. He hoped that he might not be sent to prison, as it would ruin his prospects in life, and he might lose his situation, at which he was earning good wages. Mr. Barker said he considered the conduct of the prisoner very disgraceful, and sentenced him to one month's hard labour in the House of Correction.

PAROCHIAL HUMANITY.—A very creditable-looking woman entreated the magistrate at Westminster to relieve her necessities under the following circumstances:—She stated that she had three young children, and, owing to her continued poverty, had for some time received an allowance of bread from the parish of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster. Last Saturday she succeeded in obtaining half a day's work, and sent her little girl to the workhouse for her bread. Mr. Collier, the relieving officer, asked where her mother was, and on her replying that she had gone to half a day's work, he said, "she could not want bread then," and refused to give her any, and when she got home she found her children starving. In addition to this she had a child lying very ill at home, and was unable to obtain an order for medical aid for it or for the necessary sustenance.—Mr. Ingham: Your remedy is to go before the board and make your complaint. When does the board meet?—Applicant: I don't know; and if I did it would be of no use. I should not be allowed to go before them.—Office Keeper: Thursday is the board day.—Applicant: What am I to do till then? I have not got a bit of anything for my three children. Are they to starve?—Mr. Ingham: Have you no husband?—Applicant: No; I have not. I have been a widow these two years. Left with these three poor children to strive for. The bread is given for them. I want an order for a doctor, as well as food, and I shall not get it without your Worship is good enough to interfere for me. Mr. Ingham sent a note with the poor woman requesting immediate attention to her case.

THE WRONG PARTY IN CHARGE.—Mr. Samuel Wilmott, upholsterer, Edgware-road, was charged, at Bow-street, with stealing furniture to the value of £60, the property of Mrs. Seymour, of Brunswick-square. Mrs. Seymour said she is a married woman, separated from her husband, and has obtained a protection in the Westminster Police Court. She had recently engaged the defendant to furnish her house, and after communicating with two friends to whom she had referred him he supplied goods to the value of £250. She paid him £15 on account. Afterwards he attempted to remove £60 worth of goods, being, with the exception of a few articles, a portion of the goods so supplied. In cross-examination she admitted that the rest of the goods had been removed under a bill of sale by a person who had lent her some money, and that the bill of sale had actually been executed before the goods were sent in. The person who held that document was one of those on the faith of whose recommendation Mr. Wilmott had trusted her. She admitted that under the name of Mrs. Johns she had obtained goods still unpaid for from another tradesman. Mr. Abrams said that when Mr. Wilmott found that the goods were being removed under a fictitious bill of sale he was justified in interfering to recover the remnant of the property. Mr. Vaughan said that, at all events, if she had any claim on Mr. Wilmott it must be tried by civil action, not by a criminal prosecution. Mr. Wilmott was discharged. Afterwards a summons was issued against Mrs. Seymour for obtaining goods by false pretences.

A DESPERATE FELLOW.—Charles Young, a bricklayer, was charged, at Southwark Police Court, with attempting to stab Sarah Ann Lucas with a large clasp-knife in her father's shop in Snow's-fields. The prosecutrix, a respectable young woman, who lives with her father, a fishmonger, at 49, Snow's-fields, said that last Saturday afternoon, about four o'clock, she was assisting in the shop, when the prisoner was served with some fish. On being asked for the money he said he had none, and ran out of the shop. In about three minutes she saw him coming back much excited, followed by several boys, who called out "Look out; he's got a knife!" The prisoner then came into the shop with a large open clasp-knife in his right hand, and ran towards her threatening to stab her. She called out "Murder!" and "Help!" and just as the prisoner was about to thrust the knife into her chest three young men seized hold of his wrist and saved her life. She ran to her father, who sent for the

police, and the prisoner was given into custody. She did not know anything of the prisoner, and never saw him before to her knowledge. Edwin Antell, a young man residing at 52, Snow's-fields, gave confirmatory evidence. The prisoner rushed into the shop and was about to plunge the point of the knife into the chest of the prosecutrix when he seized hold of his wrist and prevented him. Two other young men came to his assistance and held him back, while the prosecutrix got away. Her father came up at that time, and on a constable being sent for he was given into custody. Mr. Partridge asked what state the prisoner was in, as he seemed to be suffering from delirium tremens. The constable replied that he had been drinking very freely, and appeared to be unconscious of what he was charged with. In answer to the charge the prisoner said he had been out of work for some time, and without the means of purchasing food. On Saturday afternoon he met an old acquaintance who treated him to something to drink, and gave him a shilling or two, and after that he had no recollection of anything that occurred. Mr. Partridge decided on committing him for trial, but remanded him to Horseman-lane Gaol to give the medical officer an opportunity of examining him as the state of his mind.

NOT "FREE TO FOLLOW NATURE."—At Limerick petty sessions last week James McMahon and Thomas Hogan, two very tall, very lean, and hungry-looking (and very ragged withal) poor men, were brought before the "judgment seat" to answer for the high crime and misdemeanour of catching eel-fry, contrary to the statute enacted for the protection of the propagation and growth of eels. Constable McGarry, who never "winks," as St. Paul says, "at small things," established the charge against the two delinquents. Mr. Conolly, solicitor for the Conservators of the Fisheries on the Lower Shannon, who attended to prosecute, said he did not wish the poor men to be punished—a small fine, with a caution from the Bench against a repetition of the offence, would satisfy the object of the Conservators, which was to protect the spawn and the fry of fish from destruction. Mr. Moriarty asked the hungry-looking defendants what they had to say to the charge made against them. McMahon (defendant): Why, your Honour, all we has to say is that Tom and I were looking for work all day in the city and we could not get a job at all, and *sic* I to Tom, "Come, Tom, let us follow the example of sea-gulls, and catch a few handfuls of eel-fry for our supper. See how Almighty God-blessed be His name for ever, Amen—feeds those vagrants of the air with eel-fry, and there is no reason at all why two poor starving vagabonds of the earth should not have a meal of them, as well." Tom then *sic* to me, "If any of the Royal Irish detect us catching the fry we'll be fined; and what will we do, then?" "Never mind," *sic* I, "they can't be everywhere; and, above all," *sic* I to Tom, "no matter about the law. See how God Almighty is not afraid of the eel-fry diminishing in the waters of the mighty Shannon. When He has put the idea into the heads and the taste into the stomachs of these little birds to catch them and eat them, in millions, for breakfast, dinner, and supper, He did not pass an Act of Parliament to preserve the young of fish, and particularly of eels." So Tom said we'd come; and we went, and we caught a handful or two and ate them, 'cause we were hungry.—Mr. Moriarty and Mr. Phayer (the magistrates) here put their heads together; and, after some mutual telegrams had passed between them, the former addressed the co-partners with the sea-gulls, and said, "We fine you 2s. 6d. each; but, mind! if you are brought here and charged with the same offence, the fine will be a heavy one indeed." McMahon: What fine will you place on the sea-gulls that defy the Conservators? Well, glory be to God! Amen. There was eel-fry before there were Acts of Parliament, or Conservators either; and there will be eel fry in the waters, sea-gulls in the air, and hunger on land when Acts of Parliament and Conservators will be forgotten. Will your Worships give us time to pay these fines?—Mr. Conolly said that he had no objection to granting the request. Time was granted, and the two-legged sea-gull and his companion left the court.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.—The first official notice of the arrangements for the Royal visit has been issued in Dublin. It is a mere outline of the programme for a week, but will probably be thought to present a tolerably full list of engagements. On Wednesday, the 15th inst., the Prince and Princess will arrive in Dublin. It is now arranged that the Royal party are to travel to town by road, and so avoid the inconvenience of changing carriages. On Thursday, the 16th, they will attend the races at Punchestown, where great preparations are being made for their reception, and an immense concourse will assemble. On Friday, the 17th, there will be a ball at the Mansion House. On Saturday, the 18th, the installation will be held in St. Patrick's Cathedral, and in honour of the event a banquet will be given in the evening at Dublin Castle. On Monday, the 20th, there will be a ball at the castle; on Tuesday, the 21st, the annual cattle show and conversation at the Royal Dublin Society; and on Wednesday, the 22nd, the national ball at the Exhibition Palace. Many of the establishments in the leading streets have already put up devices for illuminations. Some timid people expressed apprehension of the confusion and risk attending the assemblage of a vast multitude of people in the streets, and made a representation on the subject to the Lord Mayor, who submitted it for the consideration of the Corporation on Tuesday. The result was that a resolution to dissuade the citizens from having such a demonstration was adopted, after the receipt of an intimation from the Lord Lieutenant that his Excellency thought it expedient not to have illuminations. This is probably a wise decision, though it will disappoint the populace, who are attracted by this brilliant mode of testifying public joy. The Channel fleet has, it is understood, been ordered to be in Dublin Bay on the 13th, to receive the Prince and Princess. Workmen are engaged erecting barriers at the Victoria wharf at Kingstown, where the landing will occur. Addresses from public bodies are in preparation.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 3.

BANKRUPTS.—G. KIRKBY, Notting-hill, grocer.—F. H. R. SPRATT, Lambeth, veterinary surgeon.—R. KENNETH, Colchester, farmer.—J. SANDERS, Leighton Buzzard, innkeeper.—J. SIMMONDS, Camden Town, clerk.—J. J. BAIDLEY, Mile-end, licensed victualler.—G. PHILLO, Poplar, padding-cue maker.—D. CRUSE, Deptford, hay merchant.—F. J. NICHOLSON, Bishopsgate-street Without, milliner.—J. RIDGLEY, Dunbridge, vicualler.—F. K. KUPITZ, Minorities, chemist.—E. C. RAYNES-CROFT, Croydon, commercial traveller.—J. B. LANCASHIRE, Southwark, portmanteau manufacturer.—W. JONES, Aberdare, collier.—A. J. COHEN, Clerkenwell, sawyer.—W. COOPER, Ashton, stonemason.—H. A. MUGGERIDGE, Penge upholsterer.—E. G. H. SMITH, Old Broad-street, stock broker.—T. OVKRETT, Marsey-road, baker.—D. BYRAMJEE, Seven Sisters-road, merchant.—W. J. NEAL, Chesham, warehouseman.—G. SMITH, Pimlico coffee-house keeper.—A. BARNES, Eling, publican.—A. BLKAY, Oxford, putterer.—E. THOMAS, Old Kent-road, lay merchant.—D. T. 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duced this season. They will be sold in full-free lengths of 12
yards at 4s. 9d., 5s. 9d., 6s. 9d., 7s. 11d., 8s. 11d., 9s. 11d., 10s. 9d.,
11s. 9d., 12s. 9d., and 24s. 9d., or cut by the yard at the same price.
Patterns post-free.
HENRY GLAVE, 534 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.C.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS, Sheetings,
Longcloths, Quilts, Counterpanes, Table-cloths, and all plain
Draperies are now at the lowest prices ever known; and many de-
scriptions of Cotton Goods are at the present time half the price
they were last year. We are continually receiving cheap lots of
various kinds of Silk, Cotton, Linen, and Woollen Goods, which
we can offer considerably below the market price. Patterns post-
free.—HENRY GLAVE, 534 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.C.

CHEAP BLACK and COLOURED SILKS,
Fancy Coloured or Black Silks, commencing at 1s. 11½d. a yard.
A very superior Rich Stout Black Glacé, 2s. 11½d.; and the same
quality, wide width, 3s. 11½d. a yard.
Velvet for Dresses and Jackets, good quality, 1s. 6½d. and
1s. 11½d. a yard.
Patterns and Lists of Underclothing post-free.
HENRY GLAVE, 534 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.C.

ALBERT MARCHAUD'S FOULARD
SILKS.
87, Regent-street,
Patterns post-free.

THE TIME TO BUY MUSLINS CHEAP.
A large Consignment just imported from Messrs. KOEHLIN
FRERES, Rue du Sentier, Paris. This celebrated firm were the
most successful Exhibitors at the Exposition, 1867, and this year's
productions, both in mode, taste, and cheapness, surpass any of
their previous efforts.
We are enabled to offer the whole purchase at the extraordinarily
low price of 10s. 6d. the Full Dress. Full Colours. Patterns free,
of
GEORGE RUIGHERS
FRENCH MUSLINS IMPORTER,
137, Oxford-street, W.

NEW SPRING SILKS,
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
NICHOLSON and CO., Silkmercers, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-church-
yard, have just completed a very extensive purchase of Lyons
Silks, Black and Coloured, at very advantageous prices.
The following advertisements detail the particulars of this
very important parcel.
Ladies unable personally to inspect the stock can have 500
patterns, representing £30,000 worth of Silks, sent to them post-free.
Nicholson and Co., 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

£20,000 WORTH NEW SILKS.
Coloured Glacés, 30 shades, from
1s. 11½d. per yard. 500 Patterns
post-free. At NICHOLSON'S,
50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

£20,000 WORTH NEW SILKS.
Checks and Stripes, from 1 guinea
a Dress. Reversible. 500 Patterns
post-free. At NICHOLSON'S,
50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

£20,000 WORTH NEW SILKS.
Moire Antiques, Corded Silks, Cheviot
and other choice Silks, from 2 gs. 500
Patterns free. At NICHOLSON'S,
50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

£3500 WORTH BLACK SILKS,
Black Glacés, Gros Grains, Drap de
Lyon, a Dress de Paris, &c., from
1 guinea a Dress. 500 Patterns post-
free. At NICHOLSON'S,
50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

£5000 WORTH of REALLY
ELEGANT and useful Lyons SILKS,
of last year's designs, at 2s. a yard
under original prices. 500 Patterns
free. At NICHOLSON'S,
50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

FRENCH CAMBRICS EXTRAORDINARY.
500 Pieces, in varied and tasteful
Patterns, all at 2s. 11d. for 10 yards;
really worth 15s. Patterns free.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-
churchyard.

MOIRES ANTIQUES.
SEWELL and CO. have the largest selection of Spitalfields
Moire Antiques in White, Black, and all the New Colours, at
4½ gs. the Full Dress.
Compton House, Fritch-street, Soho-square, W.

LADIES and the PUBLIC
are invited to inspect
SPENCE'S New, Useful, and Cheap

SILKS.
Striped Silks, from £1 15s. 6d.
the Dress.
Plain Silks, in the New
Colours, from £2 2s. the Dress.
Black Figured ditto, from
£1 15s. 6d. the Dress.
Black Satins, from £2 2s. the
Dress.
Patterns post-free.

SPENCE'S New, Useful, and Cheap

MANTLES.
The "New Costumes," in Vel-
vet, Black Serge, Water-
proof Tweeds, and Black Silk.
New Styles in Velvet
Jackets, from 12s. 9d.
Specialties in Waterproofs,
14s. 9d., 16s. 9d., 18s. 9d., and
21s.
Velvet Jackets, from 42s.,
beautifully trimmed.

SPENCE'S New, Useful, and Cheap

FANCY DRESSES.
SPENCE'S New, Useful, and Cheap
DRESSING, FANCY, &c.
Family and Complimentary Mourning.
JAMES SPENCE and CO., 76, 77, and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard.
Illustrated Catalogue, with Sketch of St. Paul's and its Church-
yard by George Augustus Sala, post-free on application.

D. B. JOHNSTONE and CO. have NOW
ON SALE the UNDERMENTIONED GOODS.

ANOTHER SPECIAL LOT—viz., 6751
yards of IRISH POPLIN,
in all the New Plain Colours and Clans, 2s. 6½d. and 2s. 11½d. per
yard; worth 3s. 11d. to 4s. 9d.

JAPANESE SILKS, 400 Pieces, at 1s. 11½d.
per yard.

FOULARD SILKS, 1s. 4½d., 1s. 6½d., and
1s. 11½d., being 1s. to 1s. 6d. a yard under price.

FANCY SILKS, 1s. 11½d. and 2s. 6½d., being
1s. to 1s. 6d. a yard under price.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT of BLACK
GLACES, Duquesne, and Gros-Grain Silks, of the very best
manufacture, purchased previous to the advance, at extraordinarily
low prices.

TERMS CASH, NO DISCOUNT, the
smallest possible profit for READY MONEY ON DELIVERY

D. B. JOHNSTONE and CO.,
GREAT WESTERN HOUSE,
Nos. 109, 110, 111, and 112, Edgware-road; and
Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Thavet-place,
within a few yards of the Edgware-road station on the Metropolitan
Railway, and five minutes' walk from the Great Western station.
Close on Saturdays at Two and a half the year round.

WEST CENTRAL
MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
for
FAMILY and GENERAL MOURNING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
at the most reasonable prices.
HOWITT and COMPANY,
226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn.

THE SINGER NEW
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES
are World-renowned
FOR DOMESTIC USE.
DRESSMAKING, SHIRT and COLLAR WORK, &c.
147, Chesapeake, London.

NEW PARISIAN COSTUMES, made ready
for immediate wear.—Velvettes, 2 gs.; Rich Silk, 3 gs. to
4 gs. Elegantly-trimmed Patterns, with Directions for Self-measure-
ment, post-free.
Mme. HORSLEY, 71, Oxford-street, W.

MRS. C. COLLEY solicits Ladies'
attention to her large assortment of Chignons, French
Curls, Coiffures, Plaits, Wigs, Fronts, and every description of
Ornamental Hair, all of the newest style and first quality.
C. Colley, Perfumist, Hairdresser, &c., 24, Bishopsgate-street
Within, E.C.—N.B. Orders by post promptly attended to.

GENUINE SALE of CARPET and
CURTAIN STOCK.—Leave disposed of.—The excellent
Stock of Carpets and Curtain Materials is offered at an Abatement
unprecedented. Curtains consist of Lyons and English Silks,
plain and figured; Terry, Silk Reps, Wool Ditto, Lan pisades,
Tournes, Crestone, French and English Chintzes, with a rare
variety of Portières, &c. The Sale will continue for One Month,
and Samples forwarded.—212 and 213, Oxford-street, W.

TO FAMILIES FURNISHING.—Lease of
Upholstery and Carpet War house being sold, a genuine boni-
fide SALE is going on of STERLING CABINET FURNITURE, at
an abatement of 20 per cent. Intending buyers will do well to
inspect the Stock.—G. DIACK, 212 and 213, Oxford-street, W.

LADIES.—The most Elegant Styles and
Durable Fabrics in BOYS' ATTIRE, at a saving of 25 per cent.
at N.W. LONDON CLOTHING COMPANY'S WARE-ROOMS,
65 and 66, Shoreditch.

BABY LINEN.
In 3, 5, 10, and 20 guinea Boxes. Bassinettes, 21s.; Baskets,
10s. 6d.; Christening Robes, 21s.; 31s. 6d.; 42s. Improved Nursing
Corsets, 10s. 6d. List of Mrs. YOUNG, Oxford-street,
124, Oxford-street, London, W.

SHILLING PACKET of FANCY INITIAL
NOTE-PAPER and ENVELOPES, consisting of Three
Dozen Sheets of Paper of three shades, and Three Dozen Envelopes
of three sizes to match the paper, all stamped with reversed
cypher in colour. Any initial letter may be had. Sent free
by post for thirteen stamps.
PARKINS and GUTTO, 24, 25, 27, and 29, Oxford-street, London, W.

A USEFUL PRESENT for 2s. (or free
by post for 18 stamps), fitted with Paper, Envelopes, Pen-
case and Pens, Writing-case, Blotting-book, &c. The price of
20 gs. and silver medal was given by the Society of Arts for its
Utility, Durability, and Cheapness. 400,000 have been sold. Can
be had at PARKINS and GUTTO'S, 25, Oxford-street, London, W.

FARMER and ROGERS respectfully
intimate that they allow for READY MONEY a DISCOUNT
of FIVE PER CENT upon all Purchases exceeding 20s.
Regent-street, London; and Marlborough House, Brighton.

FARMER and ROGERS announce the
completion of their arrangements for the present Season,
and request attention to their magnificent Variety of SHAWLS,
CLOAKS, SILKS, FANCY COSTUMES, and DRESSES.

COSTUMES OF THE SEASON.
THE HYACINTH.
NARCISS.
POMPADOUR.
MARIANA ROBE DE SOIR.

CLOAKS OF THE SEASON, FOR THE PROMENADE.
MARIE ANTOINETTE.
PAULINE.
FLORETTE.
THE GEM.

All graceful shapes, and exquisitely trimmed.

OPERA CLOAKS OF THE SEASON.
THE TYGON, made without a seam, elegant and graceful.
THE UMBRELLA, bordered Opera Cloak. Great care has been
bestowed upon the manufacture of this Novelty, which is one of
the most successful Indian effects ever produced.
The above exclusive and recherché Novelties have been
designed expressly for FARMER and ROGERS, and can be pur-
chased only at their Establishment, 171, 173, 175, and 179,
Regent-street, London; and Marlborough House, Brighton.

BENSON'S WATCHES.—Monograms of
every conceivable Design, Crests, Armorial Bearings, &c.,
in Gold or enriched with Enamel and Gems, have been introduced
as Decorations for J. W. Benson's Watches. By Appointment to
the Prince of Wales, Old Bond-street; Westbourne-grove; and
Ludgate-hill. See Price-list.

BENSON'S CLOCKS.—New Designs from
the Paris Exhibition have been introduced into all branches
of the Clock Department at J. W. Benson's, Watch and Clock
Maker to the Prince of Wales, Old Bond-street; Westbourne-
grove; and Ludgate-hill. See Price-list.

SIX POUNDS PER WEEK
WHILE LAID UP BY INJURY,
and
£1000 in case of DEATH caused by
Accident of Any Kind, may be secured by an
Annual payment of from £3 to £6 5s. to the
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,
64, Cornhill, and 10, Regent-street.
W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

THE "VOWEL" WASHING-MACHINE
(Silver Medal, Paris, 1867). Month's trial allowed. Wringing-
machines, Drying-machines, Mangles, Catalogue post-free.
BRADFORD and Co., Patentees, 63, Fleet-street, London; Man-
chester, Dublin.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY, DUBLIN
EXHIBITION, 1865.—This celebrated Old Irish Whisky gained
the Dublin Prize Medal. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and
very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 6d. each, at the retail houses
in London; by the agents in the principal towns in England; or
wholesale, at 5, Great Windmill-street, London, W.—Observe the
red seal, pink label, and branded cork. "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

BALLS and PARTIES.—RIMMEL'S ROSE-
WATER CRACKERS, 2s. per doz. COSTUME CRACKERS,
each containing a piece of attire (a most amusing device), 4s. per
doz. Rimmel, 96, Strand; 123, Regent-street; and 24, Cornhill.

ALPACA HEADS OF FAMILIES
will find this one of the nicest and most
economical Pomades ever introduced.
POMATUM,
1s. 6d. Half Pound.
PIESSE and LUBIN. Laboratory, 2, New Bond-street, London.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.
an Oriental Botanical Preparation.
This Royally patronised and Ladies' esteemed Specific realises a
Healthy Furrow of Complexion and a Softness and Delicacy of Skin.
Soothing, Cooling, and Purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous
Eruptions and Discolourations. Price 4s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. per Bottle,
Sold at 70, Hatton-garden; and by Chemists and Perfumers. Ask
for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, and beware of spurious and
pernicious articles under the name of "Kalydor."

THREE WONDERFUL INVENTIONS.
Ye QUEEN-MAR LAMP, with wicks for four years' use,
46 stamps. The Perpetual Candle Lamp, with wicks for four years'
use, 36 stamps. The Mimic Catfrow, or Pocket Kitchener, 48
stamps, to THOS. G. PORT